

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

No. 67.—VOL. II.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1842.

PRICE 6d.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

CHURCH EXTENSION AGAIN.—COLONIAL BISHOPS.

THE religious zeal of the House of Commons ought to satisfy Sir Robert Inglis himself, and the practical proofs it has of late given of its concern for the spiritual welfare of those for whom it is called to legislate, has convinced the honourable baronet, it appears, that his long-threatened motion for church extension may be safely dropped till next session. In the committee of supply on Friday, £13,215 were voted for defraying the expenses of the ecclesiastical establishments of the British North American provinces and of New Zealand. A short conversation was raised on this subject, in which Lord Stanley, as a matter of course, took part. We must call the attention of our readers to one portion of the Colonial Secretary's speech. In answer to an objection taken by Mr Vernon Smith to the estimate, on account of the addition which had been made to it for the salary of the bishop of New Zealand, the noble lord made the following disclosure:—

"On the 31st of December, 1840, a letter was written by the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, under whom the right hon. member (Mr V. Smith) acted, to the Lords of the Treasury, in which Lord John Russell stated that, after mature deliberation and inquiry, he had to recommend the founding of new bishoprics in the colonies of New Brunswick, Van Dieman's Land, and New Zealand; that the Roman catholic church in this respect was fully organised, and so was the church of Scotland, and without some such measure the church of England must be left entirely to voluntary contributions; and he recommended that the imperial parliament should make provision for each of these bishoprics to the extent of £600 per annum, and which amount should appear in the estimates. To this an answer was returned from the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, that they did not object to the proposed application to parliament to the extent of £600 per annum to each of these bishoprics. It was true that no vote had been taken on the estimates; but, so far from the noble lord having given up his intention, the Rev. Dr Selwyn had been appointed bishop of New Zealand, and it was arranged that he should go out at the expense of the parliamentary estimates. As soon as he (Lord Stanley) came into office, such a promise having been given to Dr Selwyn, he conceived that the government was bound in good faith and honour to complete the promises of the former government, and that, however inconvenient and objectionable he conceived the mode to be of placing a bishop's salary on the annual estimates to come before parliament, he conceived that in this case they had no alternative but to fulfil the promises formally and officially entered into by the noble lord."

From the estimate submitted by the cabinet, Mr Hume, who very justly observed that Lord John Russell ought to be saddled with the responsibility of his own most unjustifiable promise, proposed a reduction of £874 13s. 1d., the expense of this bishopric of the ex-colonial secretary's creation. Twenty-five members only voted for the amendment, and a hundred and thirty-one against it. The close agreement between Lord John Russell and the conservative cabinet, finds in this affair another illustration. Comment upon the ecclesiastical bias of his principles would be superfluous. But this, it will be remembered, is the man whom leading London dissenters were ever holding up to their country friends as the best possible guardian of religious liberty! How he must have laughed in his sleeve at the dupes of his occasional liberal professions!

On this day, exactly twelve months since, we thus remarked upon the then novel project of raising a fund for the creation of new bishoprics:—

"Those who in the charity of their hearts imagine that this magnificent project is to be carried out on the voluntary principle—that it is the legitimate offspring of an anxious concern for the spiritual well-being of the colonies, rather than the more worldly desire to open a wider range for aristocratic plunder—will do well to turn over in their minds the following reflections. The sum hitherto subscribed towards the realisation of the object proposed, will go but a little way towards the permanent endowment of the new sees. But every bishop supposes clergy—and from clergy we may infer pay—and this pay we conclude, as a matter of course, will, in the end, be exacted compulsorily from the resources of the colonies in question. The seeds of future disquietude, and haply rebellion, as in Canada, are thus to be scattered on remoter soils; and twenty years hence, every dependency we have will gather in its bitter fruits."

Little did we dream, at the moment of writing the above paragraph, that six months before, her Majesty's colonial secretary, Lord John Russell, had written to the Lords of the Treasury, recommending that parliament should make provisions for three of the bishoprics in question. We well remember how the *Times* then cried up the voluntary character of this scheme for episcopal extension; and we are not at all surprised to find in its columns, exactly a year afterwards, the following passage:—

"It is remarkable that Lord Stanley thought it necessary to defend this estimate by throwing the responsibility of it upon Lord John Russell; and, though he seems fully disposed to claim for government the right of appointing bishops to other colonies, he does not betray any inclination to divide between parliament and the Colonial Bishops' fund the duty of paying for them. We agree with him, and with Mr Vernon Smith, in their objections to making bishops dependent upon an annual vote of the House of Commons; but we think it a mere usurpation to claim the patronage without contributing to the endowment."

We have but a word more to add. If, at a period of unexampled distress, when our exchequer is exhausted, and an income tax of three per cent. is declared to be necessary in order to equalise the income and the expenditure of the country, the church can thus succeed in filching new sums out of the pockets of the people for colonial church establishments, who shall fix limits to her insatiable appetite for public money, should the season of commercial prosperity ever again come round? Her resources seem to be pretty much what her own discretion prompts her to ask; for whatever she asks she invariably gets.

THE FIRST FLASH OF THE RISEN STORM.

THE above article was written scarcely two hours previously to the announcement of the Premier in the house of Commons, on Monday evening, that the cabinet had been deeply impressed with the importance of church extension; that they purposed taking the subject into their serious consideration during the ensuing recess; and that at an early period of next session they would probably be prepared with a measure framed to accomplish this object. This is the first peal of thunder which for many a long year has burst right over the heads of protestant nonconformists. We have done our best to forewarn them of the gathering storm. We have pointed out to them, on more than one occasion, the signs which passing events held out, that the political atmosphere was overcharged with the elements of ecclesiastical oppression—the faint and lambent flashes which, whilst they illumined the horizon, served to indicate the high probability of a future explosion—the distant and hollow murmur which, to any but an unpractised ear, betokened a troublous night. The ominous stillness of Sir Robert Inglis is now accounted for. The large surplus which the new income tax is to leave in the hands of government is doubtless in intention already appropriated. Suspicions of this had more than once crossed our minds, but fearful of gaining for ourselves the reputation of alarmists, we forebore to give them any but the vaguest and most general expression. Sir Robert Peel's short speech on Monday night, however, fairly startled us; and if it does not rouse the dissenting community from their fatal slumbers, then surely nothing on earth can do it. If now they refuse to make common cause with the people—if they will still persist in upholding institutions through the medium of which common sense and decency are thus outraged, and from starving millions are to be wrung yet ampler funds for the satisfaction of ecclesiastical avarice—then indeed the cause of religious liberty is lost beyond redemption, and the crusade against it which begins in pecuniary exaction will terminate in tyrannical restraints.

We confess we had come to regard dissenting apathy with feelings of deepest melancholy, and more than once we have felt it our duty to sting them, if possible, into sense and feeling. We apprehend that our labours in that direction will at length be quite superfluous. We can hardly conceive it possible for them to remain passive in the near prospect of this last—this crowning insult. Church extension in the hands of Sir Robert Inglis might be a joke to laugh at and forget, but church extension in the hands of Sir Robert Peel, backed by an overwhelming majority in the house of Commons, and evidently under temptation to purchase back with large subsidies the support of a clergy whom his recent measures have tended to alienate from him, becomes a terrible reality; requiring to be dealt with in all seriousness of spirit, and with the utmost energy of purpose. The massive club which is to make dissent stagger and reel as a drunken man is already whirling above our heads. Our position is now become too critical for trifling. For a period, at least, we must forget the past. Reproaches and recriminations shall be laid aside. Just now they would be untimely. With our whole hearts we pledge ourselves to labour with dissenters, if they are so disposed; without them, if they still yield to the charms of indolence, for the frustration of this mighty scheme for the overthrow and suppression of dissent.

Enough for the present moment. The matter has taken too deep a hold upon our feelings to allow of an appropriate expression of the thoughts which come crowding thick upon our minds. It is better, perhaps, to give both ourselves and our readers time to pause and to reflect. We are deeply impressed with the importance of tempering our movements at this crisis with firmness and wisdom. It will not do to allow all energy to escape in a temporary ebullition of passion. The time is come for us to act the part of men—men who have heads to plan and hearts to dare. We implore dissenters, in the sacred name of the Master whom they serve, and for the future well-being of the religion which they profess, to gird themselves up for a struggle with intolerance, to hold themselves ready to set foot upon those noble principles which are old as the everlasting hills, and which have been consecrated ere now by the blood of martyrdom. We trust they will find us at our post; and

that in the hour of trial none will be found disposed to spare either labour, or expense, or suffering, if need be, in defence of the only remaining bulwarks of religious liberty.

One of those scenes so disgraceful to the state-church, and showing the oppression to which dissenters are still subjected—a church rate sale, was exhibited at Hexham on Monday the 11th inst, where the goods of Mr Joseph Ridley, glove manufacturer, to the amount of ten pounds, which had been seized for a church rate of 3s. 2½d., as stated in our last paper, were offered for sale in Hexham market place, by Mr Wilson, the auctioneer on such occasions. The intended sale was gratifying and satisfactory; no bidder could be found with an intention of purchasing; and the auctioneer had to bid himself; after which, a pause ensued, and then a disinterested person, of his own accord, secured the lot, and restored the property to the owner; but at a heavy expense. After the sale the recusant and his friends, from an elevated stand, proceeded to address the people, stating in plain terms the views they entertained on the subject of ecclesiastical taxes, for which they had been previously distrainted upon. Mr Ridley related a conversation with Mr Joseph Crawford, the leading churchwarden, who had told Mr Ridley that he “would pay a compulsory rate to a dissenting chapel, if it were the law of the land; and that he would support popery, if it were the religion of the country.” The blame of the present prosecution, however, was justly laid upon the shoulders of the perpetual curate, Mr Airey; who, as chairman of the church-rate meeting, had refused the people the exercise of their privilege when a poll was demanded.

A correspondent of the *Herts Reformer* writes—“You are aware that for some time past there has been a great stir at Hempstead, in consequence of several dissenters having refused to pay the church rates, and their goods having been seized to pay them; but although the goods were seized, our worthy churchwarden could get no auctioneer to dispose of them for him, until he found one in the person of a professed dissenter, Mr H. Humphrey, of this town; and bills were printed, announcing that, on Saturday, the 9th inst, he would sell the goods in the King's Arms yard. In consequence of this announcement, hand-bills were printed and circulated through the town, calling attention to the disgraceful occurrence.”

On Wednesday, Messrs John Twibell, John Clarke, Matthew Sykes, George Traviss, and seven other inhabitants of Barnsley, were summoned for the non-payment of church rates. Mr Palfreyman, of Sheffield, appeared on the part of the defendants, and a large and respectable body of rate payers, and objected to the rate on the ground that, according to the collector's books, more money had been already raised than had been required or appropriated to the church service according to the act; that £22,000 had been collected up to the year 1841; whereas the loans for church purposes granted since the year 1819, and which were to be repaid, amounted to £10,500. The magistrates, who are trustees under the Church Rate act, ordered that distress warrants should be issued against the objectors, and refused to allow Mr Palfreyman's appeal against the decision to the quarter sessions, to ward off distraint until the case be fairly tried.—*Leeds Mercury*.

On Thursday last, a vestry meeting was held in St Martin's, Leicester, to lay a church rate. The last years' accounts having been read and moved to pass, Mr Winks moved, and Mr Manning seconded, an amendment “that several of the items being illegal, the accounts do not pass.” On a division the amendment was lost. The churchwardens then asked for a 5d. rate, when Mr Winks moved as an amendment, that no rate be granted, which was seconded by Mr Manning. Mr Winks attempted to address the vestry against the principle of church rates, but met with such rude and noisy interruptions, that he was compelled to desist. On a division the rate was carried.

A vestry meeting was held at Boston last week, at which a rate of 6d in the pound was asked for by the churchwardens. An amendment to adjourn the meeting for twelve months was proposed and seconded, but the vicar refused to put it to the meeting. It was withdrawn, and one “that there be no rate” was substituted, which was carried by a large majority. A poll was demanded, and kept up for two days. At the close the numbers were, persons for the rate 332, against it 396; votes for the rate 424, against it 454. Majority against the rate, 64 persons and 30 votes. The number of rate payers in the parish is 2000, out of which only 332 could be induced, by the most strenuous and unscrupulous efforts, to record their votes in favour of church rates.

Owing to the very great opposition that was offered to the church rate in Limehouse last year, the high-church party have refrained from calling upon the parishioners this year for the assistance of such a rate, although they are wont to do so, for the purpose of defraying the expenses that may be incurred in opening the parish church for divine service on Sunday evening. They have formed themselves into a committee, and have waited upon the most influential persons in the parish, for the purpose of obtaining a subscription from them to carry out their object; and, we understand, it has been most liberally responded to, not only by their own congregation, but by several benevolent dissenters.—*Chronicle*.

The property of the Rev. P. C. Münster, baptist minister, is advertised for sale in a Copenhagen newspaper, to pay the fine that has been inflicted upon him, and procure his personal liberty.

The case of Mastin v. Escott, for refusing to bury the corpse of Elizabeth Ann Cliff, was recently heard before the Privy Council, on an appeal from the decision of Sir H. Jenner Fust. The judgment was delivered at great length by Lord Brougham, and it affirmed the sentence of the court below in all its parts, with additional costs of appeal. The sentence was, “that the party (the Rev. T. S. Escott, vicar of Gedney), be suspended for the space of three months, from the time of publishing the suspension, from all discharge and functions of his clerical offices, and the execution thereof; and that he do pay the costs of the suit.” Lord Brougham at the conclusion of his judgment made the following observations:—“The strange misapprehensions which have been entertained by some worthy men, touching the nature and grounds of this proceeding, and the force of the sentence that has closed it, seem to impose upon us the duty of

stating in what the offence consists, and what authority the courts Christian exercise respecting it. The notion has been ventilated that the court in this case assumes to direct clergymen as to their spiritual duties, and to bind them (as it has been termed) by ordering what they shall do in future. It has also been suggested by high ecclesiastical authority (a reverend prelate so stated in 1826) in reference to the decision of 1809, that they who think the sentence contrary to the Rubric ‘may conscientiously submit to the law as interpreted by the judge, or may not less conscientiously refuse to read the service if prepared to risk the expense of prosecution, and make the ultimate appeal.’ Now, let it be once for all understood that the court has never in these cases, assumed any such office as that of dictating to, or directing, or even warning clergymen touching the discharge of their duties. Nor has it interfered, nor does it in any way occupy itself, with the spiritual portion of their sacred office. But the law has required clergymen to do certain things under a certain penalty which it has annexed to disobedience; and the same law has required the judge to enforce that penalty when his office is promoted by a competent party; and he (the judge) is left without any choice whether he shall or shall not exercise his judicial functions. Nor let it be imagined that any one's conscience is thus forced. Whoever conscientiously disagrees with the court in the construction put upon the Rubric, may, if he also conscientiously thinks that he cannot yield obedience to the law as delivered by the court, withhold his obedience, and incur the penalty in giving up an office to which the law has annexed duties that his conscience forbids him to perform. The case of such clergymen is not peculiar. Persons in a judicial station have, and very recently, felt scruples about administering oaths in the discharge of their magisterial functions. What course did they pursue to seek relief for their conscience without violating their duty as good citizens? They did not complain that their conscience was forced; they did not retain the emoluments of a station of which their conscience forbade them to discharge the duties; they sacrificed their interests to their duty, and gave way to those who could honestly fill the place, and honestly hold the office by performing its appointed functions.”

It is currently reported that the Puseyite party have gained a triumph by obtaining from the Premier the nomination of the Puseyite Archdeacon Robert Wilberforce to the regius professorship of modern history, vacant by Dr Arnold's decease. Archdeacon R. Wilberforce came from York on a late occasion to record his vote against the Board of Heads on the affair of Dr Hampden.

We have heard that a letter has been addressed to some of the clergy of this city and neighbourhood, decorated with crosses, and commanding them to have daily morning and evening prayer in their churches, “under penalty of eternal damnation.” We are also credibly informed that two poor creatures, graduates of the university have recently shown symptoms of mental aberration, from distress of mind, arising out of their adoption of the Newman theory.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

The bishop of Down and Connor, has just given a tardy, but decisive testimony against the tractarians, in an episcopal charge. The bishop of Exeter, also, after a Puseyite sermon from his lordship's chaplain, a Mr Barnes, has addressed an equivocating half-censure to his pet theologians in Devonshire in the same form.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Church extension, for, 1.	Maynooth college, against further grant, 5.
Corn laws, for repeal of, 5.	Medical profession, for reform of, 5.
Distress, for inquiring into, 2.	Oaths, for abolition of, 5.
Education (Ireland), for alteration of system, 3.	Poor Law Amendment bill, against, 79.
Maynooth college, for inquiring into, 4.	Tobacco regulations, against, 6.
	War, for discontinuance of, 1.

PUBLIC BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BILLS PRESENTED, AND READ A FIRST TIME.

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| 1. Sudbury Disfranchisement bill. | 3. Assessed Taxes bill. |
| 2. Protection of her Majesty's Person bill. | |

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

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| 1. Protection of her Majesty's Person bill. | 4. Election Petitions Trials bill. |
| 2. South Australia bill. | 5. Lunatics Asylum (Ireland) bill. |
| 3. Sudbury Disfranchisement bill. | |

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

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| 1. Poor Law Amendment bill. | 4. Military Savings' Banks bill. |
| 2. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction bill. | 5. Protection of her Majesty's Person bill. |
| 3. Militia Ballots bill. | |
6. Supply—£30,336, British Museum; £106,085, public buildings, palaces, &c.; £4,753, Holyhead road, &c.; £33,748, fittings and new building, British Museum; £5,395, temporary accommodation for houses of parliament; £105,000, new houses of parliament; £2,018, museum of economic geology; £19,326, completion and fittings of model prison; £8,654, juvenile offenders (Parkhurst); £8,320, British ambassador's house in Paris; £62,300, expenses of two houses of parliament, &c.; £53,800, department of the treasury; £15,400, home department; £78,000, foreign office; £15,523, colonial office; £32,195, board of trade; £2,000, lord privy seal; £35,266, paymaster-general; £18,103, comptroller-general of exchequer; £2,006, professors, Oxford and Cambridge; £13,368, insolvent debtors' courts; £17,600, penitentiary at Milbank; £6,282, Parkhurst prison; £6,300, model prison; £2,257, state paper office; 3,400, ecclesiastical commissioners; £59,000, poor law commissioners; £15,000, slave trade commissions; £112,470, consuls; £8,800, inspectors of factories; £5,800, inspectors of prisons; £26,995, mint expenditure; £3,111, children's employment; £84,000, superannuation and retired allowances; £7,000, Toulon and Corsican emigrants, Dutch naval officers, American loyalists; £1,850, vaccine institution; £3,000, refuge for the destitute; £3,572, criminal lunatics; £3,800, protestant dissenting ministers, French refugee clergy, poor of St Martin's in the Fields; £39,200, foreign and other secret services; £199,048, printing and stationery; £22,000, law charges; £102,879, convict establishment at home, Bermuda, and Gibraltar; £265,000, convicts New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land; £25,000, captured negroes and liberated Africans; £11,817, care of the public records; £30,000, education in Great Britain; £4,516, university of London; £3,147, school of design; £30,000, revising barristers; £12,300, sheriffs' expenses and officers of the court of Exchequer; £110,000, county rates, expense of prosecutions, &c.; £10,900, Polish refugees; £4,740, British Museum purchases; £37,666, supplies to the British army in the Peninsula during the war; £50,000, steam navigation to India; £3,410, Bahama islands and lighthouses; £8,188, Bermudas and lighthouse; £3,070, Prince Edward's island; £10,680, western coast of Africa; £7,099, Western Australia; £13,215, ecclesiastical establishment in North America and New Zealand; £18,895, Indian department, Canada; £18,667, West India colonies; £1,023, Heligoland; £52,850, stipendiary justices in the West Indies, &c.; £24,000, education of negroes; £5,092, land and emigration board; £5,000, sick and destitute emigrants, Canada; £11,500, Saint Helena; £400, Sable island; £4,034, Port Essington; £2,000, Falkland islands; £75,850, miscellaneous services, Scotland; £200,939, commissariat department; £48,746, half pay, &c. commissariat; £50,000, education, Ireland.

7. Parish Constables bill.
8. Stamps and assessed taxes.
9. Sudbury Disfranchisement bill.
10. Customs acts.

11. Fisheries (Ireland) bill.
12. Prisons bill.
13. Election Petitions Trial bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME, AND PASSED.

1. Fisheries Treaty bill.
2. Slave Trade Treaties Act Continuance bill.
3. Protection of her Majesty's Person bill.
4. Turnpike Acts Continuance bill.
5. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction bill.
6. Militia Ballots bill.
7. Military Savings' Banks bill.

MOTIONS.

National monuments and works of art—Motion made and question proposed, "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to give directions to the trustees of the British Museum, and of the National gallery, to the authorities having charge of the armouries and jewels in the Tower of London, and to all other persons having the management or direction of public edifices and cathedrals, for the adoption of those facilities and improvements recommended in the report of the select committee on national monuments and works of art in June 1841."—(Mr Hume.) Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

Schools of design—Motion made and question proposed, "That it is expedient that the government school of design be formed into a central normal school, for the instruction of teachers of design, in communication with other schools of design throughout the country; and that the general recommendations of the committee, which reported on this subject in the year 1836, be adopted."—(Mr Ewart.) Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

Flag officers (navy)—Motion made and question put, "That there be laid before this House a return, showing the services of all flag officers in the navy promoted since the 23rd day of June 1838, stating the date of entry of each officer into the service, and the date of the several commission which they have obtained, distinguishing the period passed in commission in their respective ranks, the period on half pay in each rank, and the total period on full and half-pay; and showing also the period when and in what ship each was last employed, and the age of each officer at the date of last promotion (in continuation of the Returns No. VI. of Appendix in the Report of the Commission of Naval Inquiry, 1840)."—(Mr Hume.) The House divided; ayes 23, noes 99.

Supply—Order for committee read; motion made, and question proposed, "That Mr Speaker do now leave the chair:" amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the question, in order to add the words, "there be laid before this House, a copy of any correspondence between the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and the Marquis of Clanricarde, relative to the restoration of Mr St George to the magistracy, and of any application by which the Lord Chancellor was induced to reinstate Mr St George, notwithstanding his refusal to make any apology for the offensive letter written by him in the year 1837, in reference to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland."—(Mr Sheil)—instead thereof: question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question." The House divided; ayes 146, noes 75.

SUBSTANCE OF CONVERSATIONS.

SALARIES TO GOVERNMENT CLERKS.—On Wednesday Mr Williams raised a short conversation on the amount of duty performed and remuneration received by the clerks at the treasury and other public offices. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Palmerston said that the public were not aware of the severity of their duties, the amount of labour performed during office hours being but a minimum of their services.

FORGED EXCHEQUER BILLS.—On the same evening, in reply to Mr Grimsditch, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the commissioners for inquiring into the circumstances connected with the forged exchequer bills fraud, had already examined 130 witnesses, and that they expected shortly to bring their inquiry to a close.

MINES AND COLLIERIES BILL.—On the same evening, Sir James Graham, in reply to Lord Palmerston, said that the pledge he had given to support the principle of Lord Ashley's Mines and Collieries bill, was given on behalf of the government, and not in his individual capacity.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—On the same evening Sir Robert Peel, in reply to Mr Hawes, said that the government did not contemplate any grant for church extension.

CHURCH RATES.—On Thursday evening, after a short conversation, Sir John Easthope, at the request of Sir Robert Peel, postponed his motion for returns of the amount and application of every church rate in every parish for the last three years. Sir Robert Peel assigned the absence from indisposition of Sir James Graham, as his reason for requesting the postponement, as he had not himself made up his mind with respect to the returns, which would be exceedingly voluminous and expensive.

GOLD COIN.—On Friday evening, in answer to Mr C. Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer thought it would be desirable that the question relating to the power of cutting and defacing gold coin should be decided. It was one which had been subjected to legal inquiry, but there was a difference of opinion on the subject amongst legal men. There were two acts relating to the subject passed in 1772 and 1774; one of these enabled all persons to cut and deface gold which had been improperly reduced, or which was counterfeit. The other gave the power of cutting all gold which was below weight. By the 2nd of William IV., the first of these acts was repealed, though again re-enacted in the same act of William, and the question was whether the 2nd of William repealed the other statute, a question which, as he said before, was now under legal consideration.

DISTRESS IN MANCHESTER.—On the same evening Mr M. Gibson said that, in consequence of the absence of the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel), he would postpone the statement relative to the distress of the shopkeepers in Manchester till another opportunity. It was his intention, but for the absence of the head of the government, to have brought it on, on going into committee of supply. The accounts of the distress of the country which arrived from the north were of a most alarming character, and he would take that opportunity of asking whether the government continued to receive similar accounts? He also wished to state that considerable disappointment had been experienced in reference to the speeches lately delivered by members of the government on the motion of the hon. member for Wolverhampton, as they held out no expectation of any legislative measure to relieve the distress, but were merely confined to the holding out vague hopes, and that perhaps there might be a good harvest. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that having been necessarily compelled to leave, and having only just returned, he regretted that he was not able to answer the question put by the hon. gentleman.

IMPORTATION OF CORN.—On the same evening, Mr M. Philips asked the right hon. the vice-president of the Board of Trade, whether any considerable supply of wheat might be expected to come in from Malta to relieve the distresses of the people? Mr Gladstone had no means of knowing what quantity of wheat was likely to come in from Malta; but, as the law at present stood, any wheat coming in from Malta would be considered in the same light as wheat coming from foreign possessions.

DISTURBANCES IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—On Saturday Sir James Graham

said that reports of some disturbances which had recently occurred in the pottery districts had reached the government, but he was happy to state that there was nothing of an alarming nature in those reports. The necessary precautions had been taken for the preservation of the peace, for which purpose a small military force had been found sufficient.

FACTORY BILL.—On the same day Lord Ashley asked if it was the intention of her Majesty's government to bring in a bill during the present session for the regulation of mills and factories. Sir James Graham said it was the intention of her Majesty's government to bring in such a measure; but considering the state of public business, and the advanced state of the session, and seeing that the attendance of members was becoming every day less, it was his deliberate opinion that it would not be expedient to bring in a bill this session.

ECCLESIASTICAL LEASES.—On the same day, Mr V. Smith asked if it was the intention of government to proceed with the Ecclesiastical Leases bill this session? Sir J. Graham said the measure was in an advanced stage, and it was therefore the intention of the government to persevere in it.

ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.—On Monday evening Mr Roebuck brought up the report of his committee, and in reply to a question said, it would be printed and in the hands of members by Saturday.

DEBATES.

Wednesday, July 13.

SUPPLY.

After some preliminary business, the House went into a committee of supply, and previous to any vote being taken, Mr HUME rose and addressed the government on the duty of economy. He recommended they should advise her Majesty to reduce the expenses of her household by one-half. He believed that the splendours of the palace were very unpalatable to the people. The same principle ought to be applied to the whole civil expenditure, upon which he said that two or three millions sterling might be saved. Particularly, he would call upon the public servants, and the pensioners of the crown, to make a sacrifice upon their incomes at least for two or three years.

Sir R. PEEL in reply showed the impracticability of making any material reduction upon the estimates of this year. There were many special causes of increase in them for which the present ministers were not responsible, such as the expenses of Syria and of China; but on the other hand, in a variety of instances there was an actual saving. He regretted the reference to her Majesty's personal expenditure and bounty, and hoped that the House would proceed to vote the supply without needless obstruction.

The committee then proceeded, and on the vote for the British Museum, Mr HUME and Mr EWART offered some suggestions. They wished that it should be open to children—that the library should be thrown open—and that the constitution of the trustees should be entirely altered.

On the estimate for public buildings and royal palaces, Mr HUME suggested some alterations at Hampton court, and Mr WILLIAMS questioned the propriety of keeping up so many palaces at the national expense. Mr PROTHEROE suggested building a chapel to Buckingham palace, for the sake of relieving the Queen from the danger to which she had lately been exposed in her drive to the chapel at St James's. Mr EWART and Mr HAWES pressed for a more general opening of Richmond and Kew parks. Lord LINCOLN said that a chapel at Buckingham palace had been contemplated before, in order that her Majesty might be able attend divine worship in all weathers. He vindicated the limited admission of the public to the parks.

Some discussion took place on the vote for a model prison, which was opposed by Mr WILLIAMS and Mr HUME.

On the vote for the expenses of the two houses of parliament, Mr HUME required an account of the expenditure of the house of Lords. Sir ROBERT PEEL said that the house of Lords had, from time immemorial, refused to give this information, and this sum formed the only portion of the public money over which they had no control. The amount was placed at the disposal of the house of Lords by means of an address to the crown, by which a sufficient sum was ordered to be applied to support the dignity of the House. He, therefore, hoped that Mr Hume would not insist on the information, as it was calculated to revive jealousies between the two Houses. Mr HUME, however, persisted, and moved a reduction of the vote by £21,000, the amount appropriated to the house of Lords. He was defeated, on a division, by 90 to 23. He made another attempt by moving the reduction of the vote £12,000, but no division took place, and the original vote was agreed to.

Some discussion took place on the vote for the Privy council and Board of Trade, Mr HAWES and Mr HUME suggesting the propriety of there being an alteration in the office and duties of the president of the Board of Trade, but no division took place.

On the vote for the expenses of the Poor Law commission, an objection to the item for the salaries of the assistant commissioners was urged by Mr FERRAND and Mr B. Wood, the former of whom desired that this vote should be postponed until after the report of the committee on the Keighley union. Mr GRIMSDITCH took the same course. Mr WILLIAMS also recommended the postponement. Sir GEORGE CLERK showed that both the number of the assistant commissioners and the sum proposed in this vote were smaller than in the estimates of the preceding year. After a little further conversation the vote was carried.

Several other votes were agreed to, and the committee adjourned.

Thursday, July 14.

ADMISSION TO PUBLIC INSTITUTION

Mr HUME brought forward a motion having for its object to induce government to give greater facilities than are at present possessed for the inspection, by the public, of the British Museum, the National gallery, Greenwich hospital, and other public places. He went at some length into the arguments in favour of his motion, and contended that great moral advantages would ensue from furnishing the industrious classes, who were debarred by their occupations on other days, the means of harmless recreation and amusement on Sundays and holidays.

Mr EWART seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr GALLY KNIGHT and Mr WISE.

Mr GOULBURN was friendly to the general extension of the facilities now desired; but could not concur in the opinion that the repositories

of the fine arts, or other places of exhibition, ought to be open on Sundays.

Sir R. INGLIS objected strongly to any desecration of the Sunday. He thought that the recommendations of Mr Hume's committee appeared to desire that a race should be run between London and Paris in the desecration of the Lord's day, by throwing open to the Londoners the various places of public amusement on Sundays. He denied that there was any connexion between improvement in the fine arts and the morals of a people, for in Greece and Rome high art and great corruption were contemporaneous.

Sir ROBERT PEEL pointed out various objections to the motion, founded on technical considerations. He regretted that whenever the improvement of the people was urged, it should be met with a complaint that recreation in science was intended as a substitute for religious instruction. Attaching due importance to religious instruction, he nevertheless felt how important it was, not only to social improvement, but social security, to give the people ample opportunities of recreation and improvement by means of our public institutions. Against the opening of public places on Sundays he had, however, a strong objection; and he thought the feeling of the people themselves would be far from favourable to it. As to the safety of the objects exhibited, the evidence showed that there was less tendency among the poorer classes than among the vulgar rich to disorderly conduct in places of exhibition; and he therefore differed from those who thought it necessary that shillings should be charged for admission by way of guarantee against the entrance of mischievous persons. He hoped that Mr Hume would consider his object sufficiently promoted by the present discussion, without insisting on his motion.

Mr MACKINNON and Mr COWPER spoke in favour of the principle of the motion, the latter advocating the opening of the British Museum and the National Gallery on Sundays, not as a substitute for religious occupation, but as a means of innocent recreation to the great numbers who, not being devoted to religious duties, might otherwise spend their time in a more injurious way. Mr BERNAL also pleaded for liberty to the hard-working artisan to visit these public institutions on Sundays, of which he could not avail himself on other days. Several other members said a few words, and Mr Hume briefly replied, and withdrew his motion.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

Mr EWART moved that the government school of design should be formed into a central normal school. It was seconded by Dr BOWRING. Mr GLADSTONE expressed his assent to the substance, but not to the form, of the proposal, and explained the constitution and the views of the council of the school. After a short debate the motion was withdrawn.

Sir R. PEEL moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue the present Controverted Elections bill till the end of next session. He moved for its continuance for so short a period, not from any doubt of its efficacy, but because of the advanced period of the session. After a few words from Mr SKEIL, Mr BANNERMAN, and Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET, leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr HUME moved for returns relative to the number of flag officers promoted since the year 1838, and various other details connected with the admiralty, which were objected to by Sir J. COCKBURN. Mr Hume pressed his motion to a division, when there appeared for it 23, against it 99.

Friday, July 15.

SUPPLY.

The House was occupied during the whole evening with voting the various estimates in committee of supply. Very little of interest transpired, and the House was very thinly attended.

On the vote of £39,200 for secret service money, Mr WILLIAMS took exception to any grant for home secret service, as there was a general impression that at least a portion of it was devoted to electioneering purposes. He moved that the grant be reduced by £20,000. After some explanation from Sir JAMES GRAHAM and Lord PALMERSTON, a division took place, when the motion was rejected by 117 to 13.

On the vote of £30,000 for education, Mr EWART, Mr BROTHERTON, and Dr BOWRING, expressed regret that the amount was not larger, and Mr MILNER GIBSON commented on the narrow and sectarian character of the common modes of education. Mr Hume reminded the House of the obstructive policy which had been pursued with respect to this educational grant when the whigs were in office, and censured the monopolising spirit of the church, in claiming the exclusive direction of national education. Mr HARDY contended that something specific must be taught in religious instruction, and adduced passages of scripture to show that there must be a broad distinction drawn between orthodox and unitarian interpretations in explaining the Bible. Sir R. INGLIS alluded, in terms of strong disapprobation, to the observations of Lord Wharncliffe in the House of Lords, and hoped that the government would disown his conduct. He trusted, also, that they would not carry out principles which they had formerly opposed, and which were destructive of the rights and duties of the established church. Sir JAMES GRAHAM declared his cordial concurrence in Lord Wharncliffe's sentiments, against which, he said, the bench of bishops had not protested. The government, approving of the system established by their predecessors, intended manfully to carry it out, and hoped to be efficiently aided by the legislature in so doing, should they have occasion to ask for additional funds. After some observations from Mr WYSE, the vote was agreed to.

Mr VERNON SMITH objected to so much of the vote for the colony of New Zealand as was appropriated to establish a bishopric. He said Lord Stanley had formerly objected to placing the church on the estimates, which he was now doing by this vote. It ought to be done by a regular proposition to parliament, and not by a mere grant. Lord Stanley admitted this, but said he was merely carrying out the acts of his predecessors. Mr Hume did not think he was bound to do so. He moved to reduce the vote by the amount of the allowance for the bishop, and intimated, that in case he were defeated, he would move that Lord John Russell be called on to pay the money himself. The committee divided, and the amendment was defeated by 131 to 25.

A discussion then arose on the vote for the board of education in Ireland. Mr PLUNKET and Mr A. CAMPBELL opposed it on the ground that, by the system pursued, the people were taught with a garbled version of the Bible. Lord ELIOT defended the system, and Mr Ser-

geant JACKSON replied to him warmly. Mr LABOUCHERE and Lord STANLEY spoke in favour of the national system; and after a desultory discussion, Mr WARD pressed the question to a division, with a view of testing the sincerity of the opponents of the grant, when there appeared for the grant 94, against it none.

Saturday, July 16.

The House met, and the Licensed Lunatic Asylum bill went through committee, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Monday. The Ireland Fisheries bill also went through committee, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Tuesday.

Monday, July 18.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

Mr HAWES said, he understood the right hon. baronet intended to make the statement he had promised on Thursday last with reference to the intended motion of the hon. baronet the member for the university of Oxford, on the subject of church extension.

Sir R. PEEL said, his recollection was certainly different from that of the hon. member, as he thought the hon. member had given him notice of his intention to ask some question on the subject. He (Sir R. Peel) had never given the slightest intimation of his intention to volunteer any statement.

Mr HAWES said, he understood that the right hon. baronet intimated that he would give an answer the next day after the question was asked. He (Mr Hawes) attended the next day, but the right hon. baronet was not present. He then stated that he would repeat the question on Monday.

Sir R. PEEL.—What is the question?

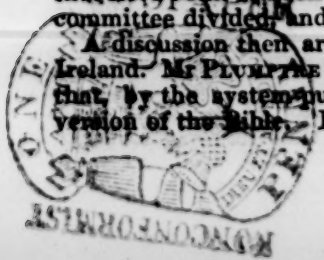
Mr HAWES.—I ask, what is the intention of the government as to the motion of the hon. member for Oxford, which now stands on the paper, with reference to church extension? The House ought to know, as the period of the session is late and the subject is of very great importance.

Sir R. PEEL said it was not usual to ask without notice a minister of the crown, a fortnight before the motion came on, what course the government intended to take with respect to that motion. He certainly understood that the hon. gentleman was to ask him a question, and he was desirous of giving every information, so far as his public duty would allow him, with regard to the course intended to be pursued by government. As to the notice of motion of the hon. member for the university of Oxford, it was given without any consultation with him (Sir R. Peel). His hon. friend exercised that right which he was fully justified in doing as an independent member of that House. With respect to the motion, if his hon. friend brought it on, he meant to take precisely the same course that he took on a similar occasion last year, when out of office. At that time, as at present, the motion was made without consultation, and he voted in favour of it—that was, for the House resolving itself into a committee to consider the question of church extension, and to consider the terms in which the address to her Majesty on the subject should be framed. He told his hon. friend then, that it was impossible for him to resist a motion for the consideration of such a subject, and that he should not throw any difficulty in the way of the motion by absenting himself, but that he should give his vote in favour of the committee, reserving to himself the consideration, in the committee, if the House agreed to it, of the form of address to be presented to her Majesty. He should again vote for the motion of his hon. friend, if he persevered in it; but at the same time, he should reserve to himself, as before, the right to consider in what terms any address to her Majesty on the subject should be framed. He could say nothing further on the question. Her Majesty's government was deeply impressed with the necessity of taking into consideration the subject of church extension, so far, especially, as the interests of many populous districts were concerned (hear). Her Majesty's government would feel it to be their duty to consider the subject during the recess. When he said this, he pledged himself in no way whatever as to the particular mode which should be adopted in carrying into effect the object of his hon. friend; but he did pledge himself to give the subject the most serious consideration, and early in the next session, to state the view which her Majesty's government deemed it necessary to take (hear, hear). If it were advisable at this very advanced period of the session, and when so many members had left town, to bring forward this motion, he must leave it to his hon. friend to determine what course it would be most consistent with his duty for him to pursue. He thought that he had now given the hon. gentleman an answer to his question. The position in which he (Sir R. Peel) now stood, he might be allowed to observe, was very different from that in which he was placed last year;—for he could not vote for this motion as a minister of the crown without being prepared afterwards to consider it as an abstract measure; and he could not hold out the possibility of any hope that he should be prepared in the present session to submit any measure to the House on the subject, or to call for a vote of public money for the object proposed. It, therefore, remained with his hon. friend to decide whether, at so late a period of the session, he would persist in his motion.

Sir R. INGLIS hoped the House would allow him to make a few observations. It was not his fault if he gave notice of bringing forward such a motion at so late a period of the session. The delay, which arose from various causes, was inevitable. He should not be unwilling to proceed with his motion, encouraged as he was by the declaration of his right hon. friend that he would pursue the same course on the present occasion as he did when the subject was last before the House; but as his right hon. friend had stated that he would take the subject into consideration during the recess, and when he coupled that statement with the promise of his right hon. friend that if now brought forward he would give the motion the same support he formerly had done, he thought that he should best consult the interests of the great cause which he advocated if he consented to leave the question as it now stood in the hands of her Majesty's government (hear, hear).

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

On the motion for the House to go into committee of supply, Mr SHIEL rose to move for papers with reference to the re-appointment of Mr St George. He entered at great length into details connected with the present mode of administering justice in Ireland, and contended that the people neither could nor ought to rest satisfied with it. The days of exclusion for Roman Catholics were still con-



tinued, and no member of that persuasion had been placed in any high situation. He enumerated cases at particular trials, in which the juries had been unfairly composed, and complained that undue impediments were opposed to challenges. He concluded with a complaint respecting the indulgence shown to Mr St George, who had been formerly removed from the magistracy for an indecorous letter to Lord Normanby, while holding the office of representative of the Sovereign in Ireland. Application had been made to the present government to restore him. The Irish Chancellor had refused to do so, unless upon condition of an apology or explanation. Mr St George had peremptorily refused; and, at last, without any apology or explanation at all, he had been restored.

Lord ELIOT entered into a vindication of the conduct of the Irish government, and denied that any legal appointments there could be impugned on the ground of favouritism or partiality; but at the same time contended that no government ought to bestow their patronage without reference to political or religious opinions.

He would ask whether any government of this country ever did or could act upon that principle. It would destroy the principle of combination by which parties in this country were connected. When they declared that a government should be a government not of a party but of the whole empire, they looked to higher considerations; they looked to the general administration of justice; they took care that one party should not be allowed to domineer over another; and that the religious test should cease to be the test of fitness for political employment; but he could not believe that any government meant by that, that they could bestow patronage indiscriminately upon all their opponents as well as their friends.

With regard to the criminal prosecutions in Ireland, he had the authority of the Attorney-general for contradicting, in the most distinct terms, the charge that the juries had been selected with reference to their religious or political feelings. He then defended the legal proceedings at the prosecution of Hughes and others; and concluded by stating that Mr St George had been restored in consequence of the representations made in his favour by men of all parties; the Lord-lieutenant not considering a disrespect to the individual representing the Sovereign, as at all equivalent with a disrespect to the Sovereign herself.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE supported the motion; but admitted that a government could not be expected to bestow its important offices on political opponents.

Mr Sergeant JACKSON defended the conduct of the Irish government, and vindicated the appointment of several legal and judicial functionaries in Ireland, on the ground that their character at the bar justified or demanded their elevation.

Mr M. J. O'CONNELL and Mr BULLER supported the motion, and Lord JOCELYN and Sir JAMES GRAHAM opposed it. The latter speaker attacked the appointments made by the late government, which called up Lord PALMERSTON, who contended that if the tory appointments had been as unobjectionable as the appointments made by the late government, there would not now have existed such general cause of complaint.

After a few words from Mr GREGORY and Lord ELIOT, Sir R. PEEL vindicated the re-appointment of Mr St George, and the general conduct of the Irish government. He enumerated the chief appointments of that government—those of the Lord-Lieutenant, the Chief Secretary, and the Lord Chancellor—as guarantees of the spirit in which he intended that Ireland should be governed. He had never supposed the gentlemen opposite so simple as to believe that he meant to take the chief officers of his government from the ranks of his opponents. He had merely said that religious opinions should be no disqualification, expressly reserving the right to place his own supporters in those political offices which he should be called on to fill up.

After some observations from Colonel VERNER, the House divided, when there appeared for Mr Sheil's motion 75, against it 146, majority 71.

The order of the day for going into a committee of supply was then read, and on the question that the Speaker do leave the chair, Mr HUME objected to their proceeding with the estimates at so late an hour (half-past twelve). Sir R. PEEL remonstrated, upon which Mr BROTHERTON moved the adjournment of the House. Mr T. DUNCOMBE seconded the motion, and the gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place. During the absence of strangers, a vote in committee was taken for the militia estimates. The orders of the day were then disposed of and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday night the Dean Forest Ecclesiastical bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed. The British Possession Abroad bill passed through committee, and the House then went into committee on the Railways bill.

Lord CAMPBELL proposed a clause to compel the directors of railway carriages to keep the doors of the carriages locked, unless all the passengers in a box wished the door to be left unlocked. After some discussion the House divided, when the clause was negatived by a majority of 35 to 31; and the bill then passed through committee.

The Duke of WELLINGTON moved the first reading of the bill for the better protection of her Majesty's person, and intimated that in moving its second reading to-day, he should propose to suspend the standing orders, in order to pass the bill through all its stages.

The Earl of DEVON moved the second reading of the Mines and Collieries bill, and entered into an explanation of its provisions. The noble earl also stated, that in committee he meant to propose a few alterations. He would propose, instead of that portion of it which provided that females should cease to be employed in mines coming into operation in six months after the passing of the act, it should not come into operation till the 13th of March next. He would also propose that boys should be employed at ten years of age, instead of thirteen; and that the provision of the bill restricting the hours of labour in each day should be omitted; reserving, however, the provision with respect to working three days in each week. He proposed also to alter the clause with reference to the age of apprentices, to the effect that no boy under ten years of age should be bound, nor for a longer period than eight years. He also proposed to substitute fifteen years for twenty-one, in the clause which regulated the age of youths employed in working the engines. Lord HATHERTON said that he approved of the alterations, and would not persevere in his motion for a committee of inquiry. The Earl of RADNOR disapproved of the bill, as enforcing moral duties by law, and interfering with the market of labour. The Duke of WELLINGTON expressed himself favourable to

the principle of the bill, and would therefore support the second reading of it. In committee, however, he would feel it to be his duty to see how far the amendments of his noble friend (the Earl of Devon) would be sufficient to make the measure such as he would be desirous of seeing the law of the land. The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, but did not press it to a division. Lord WHARNCLIFFE said, that he would vote for the second reading of the bill. He thought, however, that the House of Commons had not done its duty in passing the measure without more inquiry, and on a sudden impulse. The Bishop of GLOUCESTER, the Duke of BUCKLEIGH, and the Earl of MOUNTCASHEL supported the bill, which was read a second time.

On Friday night the bill for the protection of her Majesty's person was read a second time, upon the motion of the Lord CHANCELLOR. Lord MELBOURNE, Lord COTTENHAM, and Lord BROUGHAM, severally expressed their approbation of its provisions; and the standing orders having been suspended, it was passed through committee and read a third time, with the addition of a clause proposed by Lord CAMPBELL, extending its operation to the possession of a weapon near the person of the Sovereign with an intent to use it for an unlawful purpose. A short conversation then took place on the subject of national education in Ireland, after which their lordships adjourned.

On Monday night Lord WHARNCLIFFE stated, in answer to a question from the Earl of Radnor, that it was not the intention of the government to bring forward any specific measure for the relief of the public distress. He believed that the distress of the people would be much alleviated by the revival of trade and commerce, resulting from the measures already passed.

The Lord CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Bankruptcy bill, the Lunacy bill, and the County Courts bill. He thought it would be for the convenience of the House that the three bills should be discussed together. By the Bankruptcy bill he proposed to extend the jurisdiction of the commissioners of bankrupts to within one hundred miles round London instead of forty miles, its present limit. He disapproved of the establishment of local courts; but he thought by raising the jurisdiction of the county courts to the sum of £5, and establishing six or eight circuits in the year for the recovery of the sums of £20, all that was necessary would be obtained. He could not agree to the appointment of fifty-two barristers, at salaries of £1,500 a year each. Lord COTTENHAM and Lord BROUGHAM complained that the bills did not go far enough. After some further conversation, they were read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday.

GENERAL POLITICS.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The *Gazette de France* publishes the following particulars relative to the awful calamity which has befallen the royal family of France:—"This day, at half-past 12 o'clock, the Duke of Orleans, who was to have set out for Plombières, where the Duchess is at present, was returning from Neuilly, after taking leave of his family, when his horses ran away with his carriage, near the Porte Maillot, and the Prince, fearing to be overturned, jumped out; but in so doing his spurs, others say his sword, caught in his cloak, and occasioned him to fall to the ground with violence. The consequence was a congestion of the brain, which terminated fatally. The Prince was taken up senseless, and conveyed into the nearest house, where he was immediately attended by Dr Bauny, assisted by Dr Pasquier, the Prince's physician. He never, however, recovered the use of his senses." The King, Queen, and Duke D'Aumale arrived at the spot almost immediately. The rector of St Philippe de Roule administered the sacrament of the extreme unction to the Prince, who expired shortly after 3 o'clock. The Prince was about to take the command of a camp of 40,000 men.

The papers are filled with details of the above melancholy occurrence, and speculations on the consequences. The *Times* correspondent says—"On the Bourse, I addressed myself as usual to several persons, to ascertain the price of Spanish stock, but all turned from me with expressions of astonishment at my supposing it possible that any subject save one could be entertained by them. In a still higher quarter, where I inquired the nature of the Eastern news just received by government, I was very abruptly told—'We can think of no foreign matters. Our undivided attention is fixed upon the destinies of France!' The corps diplomatique is even more than usually taciturn; but I can assure you that the grave reflections and forebodings to which the sad event in question have given rise among the uninitiated, are fully participated in by their excellencies the foreign ambassadors and ministers."

It is rumoured that the Cabinet council, now sitting, will order the immediate convocation of the chambers, in order that a plan of a regency may be submitted to them. M. Guizot, who had temporarily retired to Auteuil for the summer, has returned to town. The other ministers, who had sought a little repose in the country, have also returned. Very extensive precautions are ordered to insure public tranquillity, but no feeling, save grief for the loss the nation has suffered, and fears for the consequences, have been observable among any class of the public.

The *Moniteur* announces that the funeral of the Duke of Orleans will take place in the beginning of August, at Dreux, but that the funeral ceremony will be conducted at the church of Notre Dame.

The *Commerce* states that the King will open the session in person, and that orders have been given in consequence to make the necessary preparations. The speech from the throne will merely indicate the intention of submitting the regency question to the Chambers without specifying the particulars. It is said that a difference of opinion exists as to the person to be appointed regent. Objections have been made to the sex and religion of the mother of the minor, whom some persons proposed as regent. The Duke de Nemours has been spoken of, but a third party are inclined towards the Queen of the French.

SPAIN.

The news from Madrid is uninteresting. At the sitting of the Senate on the 8th inst. M. Mariani asked the ministers whether it was not true that in the month of December last Sir R. Peel forwarded to Mr Aston, at Madrid, the heads of a treaty of commerce, with

authority to communicate them to the Spanish minister, and ask his opinion thereon? He further stated that M. Gonzales, then president of the council, instructed M. Marliani to draw up a note on this subject, in conjunction with M. Rafael Janas of the Foreign office. This note was couched in terms favourable to the British minister's project, and consequently, Sir R. Peel was justified in stating to the House of Commons that the Spanish government was not disinclined to meet his views. But a report of such an arrangement having transpired, the Catalan deputies prevailed upon M. Surra y Rull to promise that nothing further should be done in this matter as long as he held office. Hence the indefinite adjournment of the treaty proposed by Great Britain. The *Times* says that Senor Gonzales's reply to this statement was anxiously expected, and a warm debate was apprehended; the more so, as M. Marliani's language was not quite parliamentary. The ministers were determined to observe a strict neutrality.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon news to the 11th instant was brought by the Royal Tar steamer. The Portuguese Cortes were opened by the Queen on the 10th, with the following speech:—

"Worthy Peers of the Realm, and Deputies of the Portuguese Nation,

"The national wish, spontaneously manifested in these kingdoms, determined me, in the discharge of a most sacred duty, to declare in vigour, as the fundamental law of the state, the constitutional charter of the monarchy, granted by my august father, of beloved memory. It is your mission to consolidate it, and I confide in your redeeming this pledge.

"I continue to receive from the sovereigns, my allies, satisfactory demonstrations of friendship and harmony, and my government does not cease to endeavour to extend our political and commercial relations.

"I saw with the fullest satisfaction the Internuncio of his Holiness arrive at this court. The many virtues and lights of the chief pontiff are a very secure pledge of concord, and of the Lusitanian church, without detriment to the prerogatives of the Crown, which my government will ever maintain, enjoying that peace which is needed so much for the conservation of order and the tranquillising of consciences. It is also with great pleasure that I announce to you the arrival at this court of representatives of the Kings of Prussia and Sardinia, who have presented their credentials.

"Two treaties are signed, and will be presented to you immediately after they are ratified, which I have celebrated with her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain; one for the repression of the traffic in slaves, the other to strengthen our mutual relations of commerce and navigation.

"The estimate of the receipt and expenditure for the current economical year will be presented to you.

"I hope, from the patriotism of the Cortes, all diligence in the discharge of their functions, to fix definitively the basis of our financial system; to give new development to the important resources of my ultra-marine possessions; and perfect every branch of the administration of these kingdoms."

The budget for the year, it is announced, will be presented to the chambers, as also the treaties with England, as soon as ratified. It was expected that after verifying the returns, and ordering writs for the elections required by the double returns, the chambers would be further adjourned over the hottest of the summer months. The ministry continued without change, though modifications were expected. The Queen and court had returned to Cintra after the opening of the Cortes. Nothing further had transpired respecting the tariff question.

ITALY.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 12th inst. publishes the following details of the late disturbance at Mantua:—"For some time past several young men, excited by fanatical preachers, had resolved to persecute the Israelites of the town, and only waited a favourable opportunity to carry their designs into execution. On the 30th of June, one of these persons, meeting some Israelites in a coffee-house, kicked and struck one of them. A quarrel immediately ensued between the Christians and Israelites. The commandant of the town arrived, but was assaulted by the ringleader of the rioters, who tore his decoration from his breast. The troops then arrived and the tumult became general. There were several killed and wounded amongst the people. The disturbance lasted three days, during which time the Israelites dared not quit their houses. Order was at length restored on the arrival of troops from Verona."

EGYPT.

Private correspondence from Alexandria, of the 26th ult., states, that notwithstanding Mehemet Ali's proclamation announcing liberty of commerce, the merchants find nothing to buy throughout the country. The peasants would willingly sell, because the merchants pay ready money, but they dare not. The Pasha attempted to sell some bales of cotton by auction, on the 25th; but, as the auctioneer would not put them up at less than 81 dollars the quintal, the merchants withdrew without making any offer. The plague continued to carry off four or five victims a day at Alexandria.

AMERICA.

The *Hibernia*, which sailed from New York on the evening of the 23d ult., arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning. The papers she has brought are two days later than those previously received. None of them make any allusion to Lord Ashburton's mission. Tariff and revenue bills continued to engross the time of congress. The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post*, under date of the afternoon of the 21st ult., states that "the whig senators had decided that the Provisional Tariff bill should not be sent to the President till the end of the month, in the hope that the impossibility of passing a new bill by the 30th of June will force him to sign it, or throw upon him the odium of arresting the collection of the revenue. The impression prevailed in congress, that if no revenue law passed, there would be no means of collecting the revenue after the 30th of June. In the house of representatives, on the 21st ult., a message had been received from the President, in reply to a resolution calling on him for copies of the quintuple treaty; of General Cass's protest against the same; and of any correspondence with the French government on the subject of the right of search. The President stated that the treaty had not been officially communicated to the United States government, and that the other papers could not, at that time, be made public, without detriment to the public interest. The House was left in committee of the whole on the Tariff and Revenue bill. Each speaker was limited to an hour.

No material change had taken place in the money or stock markets. In Kentucky and Indiana the banks had resumed specie payments. There had not been any run upon them in consequence. Full provision, it is stated, had been made for the payment of the interest on the bonds of the former state due in July.

The *Britannia* arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, bringing despatches for government, and papers to the 5th inst. The President and con-

gress had disagreed about the revenue. A temporary bill had been passed, extending the duties in force till the first of August. On this bill, which was called the "Little Tariff bill," the President had put his veto; and as there were not two-thirds in either house to carry the bill, the measure is defeated. The effect of the veto would be, that the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands would take place immediately. The executive had determined to attempt to levy the duties of 20 per cent. on all imports in pursuance of the Compromise act. The collection was to commence on the 5th inst. at the United States custom-houses: the proceeds would not, however, it was maintained, go into the treasury; the regulations required by the Compromise act to be made for a home valuation were to be prescribed by law, and regulations prescribed by the executive power alone are not, it is contended, law. Whatever duties were paid would be so under protest.

With respect to Lord Ashburton's mission, the papers are still without any specific information; but the *New York American* says, "The confidence of a favourable result is still unshaken."

The State of Rhode island had been the scene of an outbreak. The universal suffrage party had, under the command of Dorr, their elected governor, actually taken the field. A force amounting to between 700 and 800 men, fully armed, had taken up a position near a place called Chepachet, and thrown up field-works. The government troops and the militia, to the number of nearly 3,000, under the command of Major M'Neill, moved against them; but before the attack commenced, the universal suffrage men, deserted by their leader Dorr, broke and dispersed. Only one or two lives were lost, and about 200 were made prisoners. A large reward had been offered by the governor of the state for the apprehension of Dorr, who had, however, eluded pursuit, and, it was supposed, made his escape into Canada.

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* in Philadelphia, says, "I have seen a letter from Buenos Ayres, which states that both the French and English ministers had behaved most nobly during the late horrible assassinations. Hundreds had fallen by the knives of Rosa's assassins, and it was only by the decision of these two humane men, who spoke in the generous spirit of their respective nations, that the murders were stayed. The murdered were among the most respectable citizens. Their throats were cut before their agonised families, whose shrieks were mocked with fiend-like laughter, and their remains carried in procession to pits and dunghills, preceded by fiddles and blood-stained wretches singing songs of lewdness and hellish joy."

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

The matriculation examination at the university of London, took place on the 18th inst. The examiners were, in classics—Rev. Dr Jerrard; T. B. Burcham, Esq., M.A.: in mathematics and natural philosophy—G. B. Gerrard, Esq., B.A.; Rev. Robert Murphy, M.A.: in chemistry—Professor Daniel, F.R.S.: in botany—Rev. Professor Henslow, M.A.: in zoology—Professor T. Rymer Jones. Eighty-one candidates presented themselves at this examination. The following have passed:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Ayrton, James, University college.	Lockwood, J., Rotherham.
Barnes, Robert M. L. Francois, university of Ghent.	Luard, H. R., King's.
Blount, H. J., St Gregory's.	Mansfield, A. J., St Mary's, Oscott.
Bridges, W. R., private tuition.	Martin, J., Stepney.
Cooke, C., Stonyhurst college.	Matthew, C. R., University.
Davies, Thomas, Highbury.	Mulhall, E., Carlisle.
Edger, S., Stepney.	Noott, W. F., private tuition.
Ellison, T. M., St Paul's, Prior park.	Reynolds, H. R., Coward coll., University.
English, L. B., St Peter's, Prior park.	Sheaban, D., St Edmund's, Ware.
Farrington, B., Stepney.	Smith, S. J., Coward coll., University.
Fearon, P. J., Manchester.	Smith, P. A., Bristol.
Field, L., University.	Somerton, C., Bristol and University.
Furnival, F. J., University.	Stanford, C., Highbury.
Gillow, W. A., St Cuthbert's, Ushaw.	Stourr, T. E., St Mary's, Oscott.
Grimston, J., Stonyhurst.	Sutton, S. B., University.
Herey, T. J., St Paul's, Prior park.	Surrey, J., St Gregory's, Dounside.
Homborne, T. S., Homerton.	Tidman, A., University.
Jemmett, B. L., King's.	Todhunter, W. B., private tuition.
Jessel, E., University.	Wallis, J., Baptist, Bristol.
Kelly, J. A., St Mary's, Oscott.	Wheeler, T., Stepney.
Krenig, L. A. A., St Gregory's, Dounside.	Williams, E. A., St Mary's, Oscott.

SECOND DIVISION.

Anderson, J., University.	O'Connell, D., St Gregory's, Dounside.
Barker, T. W., Spring hill.	O'Sullivan, M. T., St Mary's, Oscott.
Brown, J., Baptist, Bristol.	Russell, C. J. S., Coward coll., University.
Dolan, L. J. B., St Edmund's, Ware.	Sainsbury, T. B., Highbury.
Eccles, J., Stonyhurst.	Sherlock, P., Stonyhurst.
Garvey, M. A., Highbury.	Stevens, J., University.
Gifford, J., Baptist, Bristol.	Talbot, G. T., Bristol.
Gregson, J. C., University.	Tilly, A., Stepney.
Harris, T. H., King's.	Trigg, H., Stepney.
James, C. E., Homerton.	Wallis, J. E., University.
Kelly, J. C., St Peter's, Prior park.	Young, C. G., Spring hill.
King, G. H., private tuition.	Young, H. J. G., University.

HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Jessel, Edward, University.*	Reynolds, H. R., Coward coll., University.
Luard, H. R., King's.	Todhunter, W. B., private tuition.

N.B. The examination for honours in classics has not yet terminated.

* To this gentleman an exhibition of £30 for two years has been awarded.

The half-yearly meeting of the Royal Humane society was held last week, Lieutenant-general Sir W. Clinton in the chair. The report stated that the society had determined upon again offering a prize of thirty guineas for the best essay upon suspended animation; and in consequence of a recommendation from Sir Benjamin Brodie, had lately effected an improvement in their method of promoting artificial respiration. Since December last, 58 cases in Hyde park had been attended to by the society's boatmen, of which 57 were successfully recovered from drowning; and in different parts of the country and Ireland 154 more, of which 51 were successful. Eight of the whole number were attempted suicides. The sum of 10*l.* and a silver medal were given to Joseph Lague, a boy twelve years old, who had jumped after Richard Leggatt, a bigger boy, in the Regent's canal, and, after thrice diving with great difficulty and danger to himself, saved him from drowning. The chairman made a complimentary address to the boy, in giving him his prizes.

The income derived from the tolls on the metropolitan roads since the introduction of railroad traveling in 1837 has decreased from 83,497*l.* to 67,475*l.*, a falling off of 16,000*l.* per annum. Under these circumstances, the commissioners found it incumbent upon them to contract

their expenditure, and resolved to relinquish the expense of lighting the roads. The greater part of the parishes have, it appears, taken on themselves the lighting of the turnpike roads. The exceptions are the Kensington and Brentford roads.

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW CONFERENCE.

The delegates met again on Wednesday morning, at Herbert's hotel, Palace yard. The chair was taken shortly before twelve o'clock. A short conversation took place as to the probability of the conference continuing to sit, during which the CHAIRMAN stated that the question had been debated in the committee, and it had been decided that for the present they should continue to sit, as some effect had been produced by their meeting. Mr G. THOMPSON then addressed the meeting at great length in an eloquent speech, urging them to perseverance and firmness in their cause; after which Mr SHUTTLEWORTH, of Manchester, gave further details of the great distress which prevails in that quarter. He was followed by Mr MOORE and Mr EWART, M.A. Mr SIDNEY SMITH moved, and Mr GRUNDY of Bury seconded the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting would respectfully bring under the notice of the constituency of the city of Carlisle the fact that their representative, Mr P. Howard, expressed in the house of Commons his opposition to the repeal of the Corn law, and absented himself from the division of Mr Villiers's motion on Monday evening. And this conference would further remind the constituents of Mr Howard, that their deputies to the meeting of the league, held at the Crown and Anchor in February last, voted for the motion then and there unanimously passed, that they would not vote for any Parliamentary candidate who opposed the repeal of the corn laws."

After a few further remarks from various delegates, the meeting adjourned.

On Thursday the delegates again assembled in Palace yard at twelve o'clock, when the chair was taken by Mr SHUTTLEWORTH, in the absence of Mr Taylor. Dr PERRY of Reading was the first speaker, and he gave statistics of the state of his neighbourhood which were truly appalling; he was followed by the Rev. Mr BAILEY of Sheffield. Mr BRIGHT of Rochdale then moved a resolution, requiring each member of the House of Commons to be at his post, in order to record his opinion in the present crisis, and to urge the government to reconsider the corn laws. Mr RAWSON seconded this resolution, and Mr G. THOMPSON supported it. Dr BOWRING also spoke to the motion, and supported it; after which it was carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

The delegates met on Friday at twelve, in Palace yard, Mr TAYLOR in the chair. The Chairman read the correspondence between the Duke of SUSSEX and Sir JAMES GRAHAM, stating that the petition had been forwarded, and duly presented to her Majesty. Letters from Manchester, Blackburn, Carlisle, and other places were then read, giving details of increasing distress and misery. The meeting was then addressed by Mr WILCOCKS of Blackburn, Mr CLOWD of Lambeth, Mr LEESON of Birmingham, and Mr BIRCH of Manchester. One or two of the speakers touched upon political topics, but were immediately stopped by the Chairman. A letter from Dr Fletcher of Stepney was read, excusing his absence, and sympathising in the cause. Mr KNIGHT then moved, and Mr GRINDLY seconded a vote of thanks to the Duke of Sussex; and after one or two more addresses, the meeting adjourned till Monday, having previously adopted the following petition to parliament:—

"The representation of the undersigned members of a conference at present assembled at Palace yard, Westminster,

"Sheweth—That the long-protracted distress of this nation is generally increasing, and has become intolerable. That without an immediate change in the policy of the legislature there is no hope of a restoration of public prosperity. The disruption of the very elements of society is threatened; the stability and the good order of the state are hastening to an end.

"The industrious classes are starving, and your laws prevent them from earning bread.

"We call upon your House instantly to abolish all monopolies which interfere with the rights of labour, and to take means that you shall not separate until the Corn laws are entirely repealed.

"And while we deliberately declare our belief that the remedy for the existing public distress is within the powers of parliament, we hereby record our solemn warning that the consequences of rejecting the application of that remedy will lie at the door of your honourable House."

On Monday the delegates met at twelve; Mr Taylor in the chair. The Chairman read numerous letters on the subject of distress, and also the following from the Duke of Wellington, in reply to a request for an interview:—

"Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr Taylor.

"He is not in office in the Queen's political service [a laugh]. He is not entrusted with the exercise of political power. He has no control over those who are [continued laughter].

"He begs to be excused for declining to receive the visits of deputations from associations, or of individual gentlemen, in order to converse with him upon public affairs.

"But if any gentlemen think proper to give him, in writing, information or instruction upon any subject, he will peruse the same with attention."

Provost Henderson, of Paisley, then addressed the meeting at some length, detailing the distress and giving an account of the proceedings of the commissioners sent to that place by government. Mr Sharp of Manchester, Mr Dick of Paisley, Mr Walker of Linlithgow, and others, added much to the immense mass of evidence of the universal distress already in possession of the League; and at three o'clock the meeting adjourned.

IRELAND.

At the Ennis assizes, on Tuesday week, Michael Murphy, Michael Hinchy, and John Macnamara, were found guilty of riotously assembling on the 5th of June, on the occasion of the attack on the provision stores of the Messrs Bannatyne. On the following day, Mr Bennett, the counsel for the Crown, stated that he should not call upon the court to pass sentence, in consideration of the great poverty and destitution that had driven them to the outrage. Baron Richards, in addressing the prisoners, said he was happy at being relieved from a painful duty, as he himself was aware of many persons in the neighbourhood who were suffering from the utmost poverty; nor would he omit the occasion for saying that the poor had borne their privations with unparalleled patience.

The *Monaghan Standard* gives an account of an outrage which has been committed recently at Ballatoppy, near the village of Scottstown. An armed party entered the house of one Mallon, who occupied a farm from which a tenant had been ejected some time before; and they compelled some of the inmates under fear of death, to swear they would never be a party to taking land from which a tenant had been ejected. Mallon himself they threatened to murder if he did not give up the farm. While these and other acts of violence were taking place, some of Mallon's household raised an alarm, collected a num-

ber of the peasantry, and sent for the Scottstown police. As the men were making off, four of them were seized by the country people. A reward of £30 has been remitted by government; to which Mr Hamilton, the owner of the estate, has added £10 more, to be distributed among those who were most active in the apprehension of the criminals.

In the assize reports, with but few exceptions, throughout Ireland, we find the judges congratulating the grand juries upon the lightness of the calendars, and the continuance of good order. The case of Louth is thus referred to by the *Drogheda Argus*:—"The assizes for Drogheda and Louth have terminated. In this town there was not a case for trial that might not have been disposed of at quarter sessions—mere petty larcenies; and they would have been so disposed of if the assizes had not intervened. In the large and populous county of Louth there was not a single conviction, and only four cases altogether tried, and this in a season of unexampled distress."

The Dublin papers announce the sudden death, by apoplexy, of Baron Foster, whilst on circuit at Cavan, on Saturday night; also the death of the bishop of Meath on Tuesday.

Malignant fever—the usual accompaniment of famine—has broken out in Connaught. On the western coast, and more particularly in the neighbourhood of Louisburgh, the people are suffering fearful privations. On this subject a correspondence has taken place between Lord Eliot and Dr Mac Hale.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 20.

In the House of Commons last night, on the order of the day for considering the Poor-law Amendment bill, Sir JAMES GRAHAM stated that the government would be content with a short bill, embodying the first clause already affirmed by the House, and which continues the poor-law commission for five years, along with a few other clauses. The rest of the bill to be postponed till next session, the government meantime to bestow their best consideration on the subject during the recess, with a view to improvements. Mr SHARMAN CRAWFORD moved an instruction, that power should be given to the commissioners to order relief to be administered to the poor in Ireland on the terms of the out-door labour test. His speech met with no reply, and on a division was supported by only 11 to 112. Mr FIELDEN then brought forward a motion, the purport of which was, that before the Poor-law bill be proceeded with, an inquiry take place, to ascertain whether or not the change in the poor law has been followed by its prophesied effects of a rise in wages, contentment of the labourers, and diminution of crime. General JOHNSON seconded the motion. Mr GRIMSDITCH, Mr AGLIONBY, and others, entreated Mr Fielden not to press his motion to a division. Sir JAMES GRAHAM said he believed that the New Poor law had proved beneficial to the working population, especially in the rural districts, and saw no necessity for the proposed inquiry. On a division the motion was negatived by 125 to 8. The House then went into committee on the bill. The clauses adopted occasioned considerable debate, accompanied with two divisions, the minorities being very small. The main portion of the bill was struck out, all the clauses which are to be postponed till next session being negatived without division. A clause proposed by Mr DARBY, to prevent any parish governed by a local act from being interfered with by the poor-law commissioners, unless with consent of two-thirds of the guardians, was rejected by 91 to 42. The bill having gone through committee, the House resumed, the report to be received to-day. The House then went into committee on the South Australia bill, in which the House divided by 73 to 10 against a proposition of Mr HUME to leave the colony liable to repay the advances made by the government. The bill went through committee, and the other orders of the day were disposed of.

In the House of Lords a debate arose on the Irish Drainage bill, the Earl of GLENGALL moving that it be referred to a select committee. This was negatived on a division; after which the House went into committee, and a long discussion followed. The bill ultimately went through committee; and after some other business the House adjourned.

The Anti-corn-law delegates met yesterday at twelve o'clock, at the usual place, Mr Taylor in the chair. An address from the National Repeal association of Ireland was read, expressing sympathy and concurrence in their proceedings. The chairman read a reply which had been prepared by the executive committee. Mr Bright moved the adoption of the latter document, which was seconded by Mr T. Woolley and carried. The following letter from Mr Sturge was then read:—

"To the chairman of the meeting of deputies in London, for procuring the abolition of the corn and provision laws.

"Though I have for some time ceased to contribute any aid in promotion of the objects of the Anti-corn-law League, I have received an urgent request to promote the appointment of deputies from this place to the meeting in London, but, on inquiry of the secretary of the Anti-corn-law society here, I find no meeting is likely to be called for this purpose.

"With regard to myself individually, I can assure the deputies that my absence is not caused from any alteration in my opinion of the enormous evil of these laws, but I am persuaded there is no prospect of obtaining their abolition, except through a full, fair, and free representation of the people, and that it is for the attainment of this great object alone, that a general and hearty co-operation of the working classes can be obtained.

"Should the failure of the present efforts of those with whom I have long acted in the promotion of the abolition of the corn laws lead them to the same conclusion, I would respectfully appeal to them seriously to consider whether they are not called upon actively to co-operate with the exertions now making to procure a full, fair, and free representation in the house of Commons; a large proportion of the present members of which house have obtained their seats by commission or sanction of acts of a far deeper dye than those which they enact laws to punish. I am respectfully,
Birmingham, 7th month, 4th, 1842. JOSEPH STURGE."

Addresses on the subject of the distress were then delivered by Mr Abingdon, from the potteries, Mr Aspinall of Huddersfield, Mr Paul-ton of Bolton, and others, and the meeting adjourned until to-day.

Large meetings on the subject of the distress of the country, have been held at Liverpool, Leeds, Coventry, Manchester, Paisley, and other places.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE, THIS DAY.

The market is abundantly supplied with foreign grain, but not much English. Very little business doing, and prices nominally as on Monday.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"James Humphrys" received.

"A Young Dissenter" must, we imagine, be very young. He should read the *Quarterly Review* twenty years ago, and the numerous episcopal charges which were published about the same period.

"A Voluntary Churchman." Many thanks to him. Could he furnish us with the documents he alluded to.

"A Leggington Correspondent." One way only is open. To perform the civil part of the contract at the registrar's office, and to adopt such religious observances as may be deemed proper at home.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1842.

SUMMARY.

SINCE the publication of our last number, the most important intelligence which has reached us is of a melancholy character. The Duke of Orleans, heir apparent to the throne of France, is dead. The royal prince was killed by an accident, the distressing details of which will be found under our French news. The ultimate political consequences which will result from this event it is impossible to foretell, as they will probably take their complexion from the duration of the life of Louis Philippe. Should the King be early removed, and should France have before her a long regency, the continuance of the Bourbon dynasty will be exposed to severe trial. The event seems to have created an unusual gloom through France, and the deepest sympathy is evinced by all parties, with the sudden affliction into which the royal family is plunged. The legislative chambers have been convoked, and a bill of regency will immediately be submitted to their notice, and, it is expected, pass without any trial of party strength.

Before we proceed to notice the doings of parliament, we may bestow a moment's notice upon the yet more questionable proceedings of two of its members, backed and supported as they were by other co-legislators. Our readers will be pleased to bear in mind that the ecclesiastical, as well as the civil, interests of the people of this empire are entrusted to the keeping of a body of men, of which these members afford a tolerably fair specimen. The matter to which we refer is designated in polite society, as "an affair of honour." The Hon. Craven Berkeley and Captain Boldero were the principal parties concerned. In the correspondence, however, published in the daily prints, the names of other honourable members will be found to figure. We know of no recent instance which displays an equal amount of mingled folly and profanity. The ordinary habits of the class here peep out, and to our minds they are inexpressibly disgusting. To all reasonable and sober men, we should imagine the *fracas* would furnish an additional argument in favour of a total political reform.

The House of Commons has been chiefly occupied in voting the supplies, and several incidental discussions have thereupon arisen. The short debates upon the new colonial bishoprics, and upon a system of education by government, both in England and in Ireland, are touched upon in other columns. The longer and more important one, which took place on Monday night upon Mr Shiel's motion, condemnatory of the partisan policy of the Irish government, is more worthy but less interesting, and terminated of course in a large majority for her Majesty's ministers. All these matters, however, sink into insignificance compared with the announcement of Sir Robert Peel, made on the same evening, in answer to a question put by Mr Hawes, that the subject of church extension was to be taken up by government. We have given the Premier's speech entire, and we commend it to the perusal and the reflection of every dissenter in whom a spark of love for his own principles yet survives.

The lavish expenditure of the public funds at this season of unexampled commercial and manufacturing distress, deserves to be carefully noted. It is only necessary to run the eye over the various ministerial estimates to arrive at the conviction that our present House of Commons, loudly as it may express sympathy for the suffering poor, is but little disposed to economise the national resources. Many of the objects for which large sums are granted are, the character of the times considered, either grossly frivolous or palpably unjust. Motions for retrenchment are met with derisive jeers, and negatived by overwhelming majorities. It would seem as though the House were deeply impressed with a sense of one duty only—the duty of voting away without question, at the demand of the minister, the money of the people. We should like to calculate how much of this extravagant expenditure finally leaks into the purses of the aristocracy and of their confidential minions.

The House of Lords have had few duties to perform. The bill for the better protection of her Majesty's person, which had received the unanimous assent of the lower House, quickly passed the upper also, the standing orders having been suspended to expedite its passage. The provisions of that bill have our heartiest approval, and we unfeignedly trust will be an effectual preventative to those motiveless attempts against the life of our Sovereign that have recently alarmed the British public. Lord Ashley's bill for the protection of womanhood, and we may say infancy, in our mines and collieries, has met with a very different reception from their lord-

ships. Here their own interests were concerned, and their zeal for the preservation of human life evaporated accordingly. If the bill is permitted to pass at all this session, it will doubtless pass curtailed of its most valuable provisions. Where the property of wealthy proprietors is endangered, of what importance is the life and comfort of poor labourers? "The tender mercies of the—" we will not finish the quotation. But we cannot leave the subject without a passing commendation of the *Times*, who was bold enough to contrast the anxiety of their lordships for the poor, when their own rent rolls would thereby be increased, and their heartless indifference when those same rent rolls were threatened with diminution.

Mr Roebuck's committee have at last made their report. The nature of it has not yet transpired. We will not anticipate its character. In good sooth we cannot; but we advise the electors of Nottingham to be on the alert. They will probably be summoned to the discharge of a most important duty within a few days. Great national interests are staked upon the issue of their struggle. We confide in them that they will spare no exertion. We feel satisfied that they will consent to contaminate themselves with no impurity; and we devoutly trust that they will win for themselves the honour of placing Mr Sturge triumphantly at the head of the poll.

PREJUDICES AGAINST COMPLETE SUFFRAGE.

ARISTOCRATIC TASTES.

THIS is the last obstacle to the progress of complete suffrage among the middle classes with which we propose to deal. It is also the most formidable. It is impossible, with any certain accuracy, to estimate its force. It is often too fine for detection, too evasive for apprehension, too subtle to be grasped. But, like electric fluid, it pervades the whole mass of our population, and often, when least expected, leaps forth in a quivering flash, which shatters whatever it may chance to strike. It is vain to pretend that the aristocratic feeling pervades only the middle and higher classes of society in this empire. It may be brought out by their position into fuller and more prominent development. But it is also among the poor—peering out from corners where its presence would have been least suspected. Among them, however, it has a different name, and therefore goes as a different thing. But a moment's examination will satisfy the inquirer of its identity. There are as many *caste* divisions among the masses as amongst ourselves, and perhaps the habits which grow out of them are as difficult to conquer.

We speak not in terms of harsh and indiscriminate censure. We are ourselves conscious of the very feeling which our understanding condemns. It cannot well be otherwise. Feudal institutions, under one or another guise, have existed in this land now well towards a thousand years—and silently, but surely, they have operated to fashion the hearts of succeeding generations. Human nature is a soil in which the aristocratic feeling thrives without much culture; and certainly the seeds of it have been sown broad-cast in British soil. There is no quiet and retired nook of life in which the weed may not be observed giving out its pleasant, but deleterious perfume. It scents our horn-books and nursery tales. We inhale its odour with some of the first expressions of maternal fondness. It twines itself about our school-boy amusements. Our language is redolent of it. It enters into our ordinary forms of speech—creeps over our notions of right and wrong—insinuates itself into all the interstices of our hearts. It may be thin and wiry, or verdant and flowering, according to the position in which it grows. But there it is, the self-same plant, differing only in the accidental features of development. In one class it may take the shape of sullen discontent—in another of vulgar ostentation. Here we may see it exemplified in cringing subservency—there in cold *hauteur*. But, be its external modification what it may, we never miss the thing. And oftentimes it will be found in richest luxuriance alongside the most flaming professions of liberality of political sentiment.

To expect, then, that the middle classes of this empire should be free from aristocratic taste, and from its attendant prejudices, or to visit them with abuse on account of its existence among them, would be to lose sight of all those manifold and penetrating influences, in the midst of which they have reached their present position. But it is one thing to account for a prejudice—it is another to allow it. The matter to be complained of is, not so much the existence of the feeling, as the paramount power it is suffered to exert. It is unmanly, to use the mildest term, to deliver up the understanding blindfold to a prejudice of any kind; and they who will consentingly stand by and watch it trampling upon the dictates of evident justice, setting open the sluices of national misery, and taking open sides with oppression in its cruelest forms, surrender all claims to self-respect as well as to the respect of the world. They are the subjects of a slavery, all the more debasing because it is voluntary. They wear the chains which themselves rivet more closely upon them.

This unworthy feeling it is, however, which operates most forcibly to obstruct the progress of complete suffrage. The question has been, from time immemorial, tabooed in polite society. As an abstract proposition men will assent to it. They cannot gainsay the arguments to be adduced in its favour. They will admit that it harmonises with the leading principles of Christianity. Upon serious consideration they will grant that it could not more endanger property, than does the present system of legislation. To all this, and more, one may bring them by quiet and sober conversation. Their inner thoughts—those conclusions which the understanding draws in its retirement—are seldom far short of this mark. Yet let some third party, and he too occupying a higher rank in society, fling out some silly sarcasm against "the rabble," and hint at the preposterous absurdity of admitting to political equality all "the

tag-rag and bob-tail" of the three kingdoms, and it is at once ludicrous and painful to see how all the just sentiments which, but an hour before, had come out of these men's hearts to bask in the light of day, will start up and scamper off to the innermost recesses and burrows of mental concealment. It is this same prejudice—this *caste* feeling—which prevents thousands, who would scorn to hide their thoughts, from joining in any practical and organised movement for its realisation. The question has not yet grown to that importance, in the estimation of men of respectability, to allow of their becoming personally mixed up with it. The movement is in the right direction, doubtless; but they fear society is not yet ripe for it.

The strength of the feeling, however, may be tested in another way. Let us imagine a case—improbable enough, it must be allowed—but yet well calculated to throw light upon this matter. Let us suppose, now, that Lord John Russell, with his present co-mates in official exile, should, by one of those unaccountable freaks of his strangely constituted mind, unexpectedly pitch upon the political principles which the middle classes now regard with such shy and cold reserve. Let but a small section, some thirty for instance, of the nobility unite with him. Let it be imagined that, in her heart, the most exalted personage of the realm favoured the cause. Why, we venture to affirm that the middle classes would instantly swarm around our colours, not so much to please Lord John as to please themselves. An aristocratic sanction of the present movement would act upon the minds of men like a south-west wind upon a field of ice. Objections would melt away with a rapidity perfectly miraculous. New reasons and fresh arguments in support of complete suffrage would, one by one, in quickest succession appear. The *Morning Chronicle* would be convinced. The *Patriot* would wonder how any men professing religion could remain blind to the evident justice of the proposed change. Tradesmen would talk of it boldly to their customers. Professional men would not care to evade it. Skeleton associations would be filled up. Candidates for seats in parliament would appear in great plenty. The national mind would be in a ferment. All the seeds of truth which have been cast into it, and are now to all appearance dead, would quicken, sprout, put forth leaves, bloom, and produce fruit. Now, we must do the middle classes the justice to observe, that aristocracy itself would not induce them to take active part in support of a novelty palpably unjust. They may and do connive at the perpetration of many evils which, nevertheless, they could not be persuaded openly to abet. But, in the present instance, the only effect of lordly smiles would be to thaw away prejudices—to set free from unnatural constraint the common sense of man—and to bring out into full play those soberer thoughts and better feelings which are now overlaid by a wide-spread mass of rubbish.

The knowledge of a disease is half its cure. We have endeavoured to hold up a mirror to the middle classes that they may contemplate their inmost selves. We request them to look upon the image thus reflected, and to let reason, conscience, and manhood do their proper work. If to these unworthy prejudices, and to such as these may be traced the reluctance of so many thousands to join the movement for the suffrage—if feeling and habit have a far more potent influence in preventing their accession to this great cause, than calm and enlightened judgment, it is not unimportant that, at all events, they should know the nature of the spell which binds up their sympathies. The best preservative against a magic enchantment is to know the trick of it. The potency of cabalistic symbols resides in their mystery. The force of prejudice consists mainly in ignorance that it is prejudice. Men thoroughly awake laugh at the terrors of the night-mare. The middle classes are oppressed by an incubus. We may be excused, therefore, for gently shaking them, and bidding them reflect that they are agitated by a fiction of their own disturbed feelings—that they start, and tremble, and cry out, at—nothing.

We now take leave of them. As a distinct class we shall address them on this topic no more. We are not about to forget our principles—we are not going to leave them in abeyance. They will ever remain the solid *substratum* upon which will rest the political sentiments of the *Nonconformist*. We shall discuss them again and again as passing events may seem to require. But continuous and direct articles on this subject we shall for the present suspend, hoping that the incidental discussion of it may serve the cause more effectually than its unvarying repetition. It is now just ten months since we first broke ground upon this business, since which time we have never missed a week in vindicating and enforcing it. We have no reason to complain of the result. We have seen the birth of a new political movement—we have watched its rapid growth, and we anticipate its success as a matter of rational probability. Whilst that movement involves no new political truths, it presents them under a new aspect, and in a new form of combination. As we look upon it as the fruit of our own travail, as we baptised it, and as we have tended it through the period of its infancy, so it will ever have the foremost place in our affections. Now that it can run alone, our constant offices will be the less needed. All good attend it, and speedy success!

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

THE business of voting the supplies last week brought under discussion the subject of national education. The speeches delivered on this occasion contain nothing whatever in the shape of argument—throw no light upon the principle involved. The question, however, appeared under a somewhat novel air. It seems that the conservative government, the principal supporters of which offered a most determined and factious opposition to the measures of the whigs, not only intend to occupy the *soi disant* neutral ground

taken up by their predecessors in office, but, oblivious of all their recent clamours, to push the system based upon that neutrality with a resolute vigour. Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell are again found in conjunction, and the policy of the late cabinet in this matter is to be the policy of the present. The announcement of this determination, of course, called forth the acclamations of radicals and political economists; and there is reason to apprehend that the initiative step of the whigs, trifling as it seemed, will be followed up by a more serious and systematic departure from sound principle.

One fact of no mean importance has been abundantly verified by this discussion—that the established clergy are now, as they have ever been, the most active agents in obstructing popular education. No instruction which is not treble-dyed in the bigotry of their own ecclesiastical system will they willingly allow to be imparted to our rising youth. So long as the prospect was open to them of getting under their own control the most powerful of all engines for moulding the national mind, they not merely admitted, but strenuously urged the interposition of government in this momentous affair. Now that the declaration of the tory cabinet has rebuked their exclusive pretensions, and destroyed their last hope of enjoying the sole management of the education of the people, they begin to question whether the matter lies within the proper sphere of government. It nothing concerns us by what steps men arrive at just convictions, or what may have been the events which open the eyes of the blind; we are content to take truth wherever we find it, and to do homage to it in whatever company it may appear. It is not, therefore, without a feeling of satisfaction that we quote the following passage from an article published in the *Times* of Monday last:—

"For our part, we must declare without reserve that we see great mischief and peril in the very principle of an interference on the part of government to organise and keep under its own control a scheme of public education. There is despotism in it; there is an attempt, or at least a tendency in it, to supplant private relations and domestic duties with municipal regulations; it aims at a dislocation and disturbance of the immutable combinations and self-acting powers of natural society, for the sake of concentrating in the managers of the political machine a control over the entire moral and intellectual development of the national mind. Against this we protest, and more especially under the present circumstances of the world in general, and this country in particular, which make it impossible for any government to establish a machinery of public instruction which shall be religious without being intolerant, or tolerant without being irreligious."

Our own views are here pithily expressed. An educational establishment in the hands of government would constitute about the most fearful weapon with which a nation could intrust its rulers. "The child is the father of the man;" and to surrender to "the powers that be" the task of moulding the habits, shaping the character, and fixing the elemental principles, political, social, moral, and religious, of succeeding generations, is just to let down the drawbridge, and raise the portcullis, which at present guard the citadel of national freedom. It is not sufficient to urge that no danger can be apprehended from the employment of *any* instrumentality, the sole object of which is to promote secular education. It is obviously impossible to restrict the operations of the state pedagogue to the simple communication of the elements of knowledge. The men whose connexion with, and entire dependence upon, the government of the day must give them a vested interest in obstructing national progress, will have under training, when the mind is most plastic, the youth who in a few years will constitute the staple of our national population. The indirect influence which their position will enable them to exert—the slavish maxims they may instil—the habits of subservience they may cultivate—the narrow, meagre, shriveled forms of truth they may uphold as the ultimate standards of morality, may be made to tell more powerfully for evil, than any direct knowledge they may communicate will operate for good. When will our political economists learn that reading and writing, and a smattering in natural science, is not education? When will they recognise the important fact that men have hearts as well as heads? and that hearts are not to be fashioned by unbending geometrical rules? That kind of regimental education in which the state is to act as fogleman, which these philosophers so ardently desiderate, can only obtain intellectual order at the expense of intellectual freedom. Granted, that to give chace to ignorance is of incalculable importance to the well-being of the people, it is not by any means clear, that the people should therefore invoke a rider, and submit to a halter. There is no occasion to thrust into the hands of government the knife by which it may cut the throat of liberty.

The danger of departing from sound principles is well illustrated in the case of Mr Hume. When Lord Ashley's Mine and Collieries bill was under discussion in the house of Commons, the honourable member for Montrose recommended, that upon the three alternate days assigned by the legislature as days of rest to children under a given age, *compulsory attendance at school should be required*. To us it is matter of surprise that Mr Hume has never urged upon our rulers the propriety of compelling youth of both sexes, at certain times during the spring of the year, to take brimstone and treacle, which is a well-known purifier of the blood; or to superintend and regulate, which indeed they do to a considerable extent, the diet of the working classes. Mr Hume and many of his consociates remind us of children who, in their anxiety to bring forward a favourite plant, are perpetually pulling open the yet folded blossom, and endeavouring to hasten by external force what will obey no law but that of internal nature. We cannot but admit their zeal, nor can we, for the life of us, discover their discretion. They would seem to be enamoured of Spartan government, and to be willing to impose upon the legislature the duty of suckling, rearing, training, and then taxing, the whole population. Every

natural law is to be displaced by conventional arrangements, and life is to run in grooves scooped out by senators. We beg to commend this whole subject to Mr Hume's reconsideration.

SABBATH LEGISLATION.

The subject of Sunday legislation has again been mooted in the house of Commons, though under an aspect widely different from that usually put forward by Sir Andrew Agnew, Mr Plumptre, and a few others of the same stamp; for, in fact, the compulsory observance of the sabbath as a religious institution, has ceased to be advocated by any but a few high-church bigots in the house, of which party these gentlemen are distinguished ornaments. On Thursday last, Mr Hume moved an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to allow all national institutions for the exhibition of the arts and sciences, and all public edifices, to be thrown open to the public on Sunday. The motion was supported by several members on both sides of the house, but opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir Robert Peel, on the ground of the injury that might thence accrue to public morals. After a short debate, Mr Hume withdrew his motion. We do not here intend to discuss the authority for, and importance of the religious observance of the sabbath—these are matters beyond our sphere of remark. As the question is now before the public, it will be well to glance at a few of the civil advantages flowing from the national observance of a day of rest, and the consequences that would follow any legislative tampering with the subject.

The advantage of having one day in the week set apart for a cessation from labour, has not, for the most part, been valued as its importance would seem to demand. It cannot be guarded with too jealous a care; for though its direct abolition is well nigh impossible, it may be so encroached upon, as in a short time to rob it of its most valuable results. If we imagine the abrogation of the sabbath, its practical supercession by legislative enactment, we shall find how closely it is bound up with the social and political as well as the religious welfare of the nation. It is a sweetener of the toil of industry, and makes that which else would be a perpetuity of labour, without a charm to lighten it, not only tolerable, but under ordinary circumstances, a source of pleasure. It is one of the few bulwarks behind which our labouring population can intrench themselves against the all-grasping influence of capital. Were it taken away their condition would resemble that of Sisyphus, doomed to roll unceasingly a huge stone up a mountain, which immediately on reaching the summit rolls back to its base. Hope, the last refuge of the oppressed, which throws a gleam of sunlight over life, even to the slave, would be well nigh extinguished; the spirits of labour would become broken, and life would be a dreary wilderness, destitute of all attraction to its possessor. Nor is the strict observance of the Sabbath without numberless social benefits. It promotes in a great degree habits of cleanliness and decency of appearance, renovates and strengthens the bodily and intellectual powers, engenders a love of home, and nourishes the domestic affections. In a word it is the surest guarantee for the preservation of our purest and most praiseworthy national habits.

Notwithstanding, however, the great value of the Sabbath, considered in its bearing upon our social circumstances, we must not forget that it is essentially a religious institution. It is, therefore, a matter with which conscience, rather than legislation, ought in our opinion to deal. All interference with it by the state, verges hard upon an usurpation of illegitimate power. We cannot in any way be made accountable to parliament for our observance of the requirements of the Sabbath, unless we consider the legislature as the repository of the national conscience. It is not only impious, but absurd, for the state to use the power of compulsion in requiring the observance of this religious duty. It is utterly opposed to the genius of Christianity; and, instead of promoting religion, engenders hypocrisy. Such has uniformly been our opinion, and such opinion we yet retain.

But it is another and a far different thing for the state to encourage the desecration of the sabbath as a religious institution. It is as much an evil on the one hand, as the use of compulsion is on the other. Our public institutions are under the control of government; to throw them open, therefore, on the Sabbath, would be a direct encouragement to its non-observance as a religious requirement. It would be paying a premium for impiety, in order to prove that you will not attempt the promotion of piety by improper means. It would be very much on a par with taking profane swearing under state patronage—except that the latter, disgusting as it would be, could hardly be productive of the same amount of social mischief as the former. Mr Hume's motion was to sanction popular amusement—does Mr Hume reflect that through that same hole the tide would rush until labour would take the place of amusement, and a day of rest would be gone? The Sabbath is now, in this country, the poor man's common, and Mr Hume would bless him with an inclosure bill.

BRITISH INDIA.

THE India house and the directorships are now kept up for no useful purpose whatsoever; there is no such thing as the preservation of a political agency such as this in a neutral state. If the evil of preserving such a body were not traceable, injurious influence might nevertheless be assumed. But the injury is palpable in this, that it removes responsibility from the ministers of the day, and this perpetuates bad government to the hundreds of millions whose destinies are thus circuitously dealt with. The mischief is certain; the responsibility uncertain.

The aristocracy who hold the legislative power are content to perpetuate it, because the proportion of patronage the directors take from the aristocracy, is more than compensated to them by the odium which the useless instrumentality removes, and which otherwise the oppressive laws and system would attach.

Now the government, through the Board of Control, enjoy all the power; the ministry and aristocracy nearly all the patronage and profit; and the responsibility is fixed upon neither.

Tyranny, without stint, is the practice of the Indian government, if not its avowed maxim.

The Queen was at Esher last week, enjoying her drives, rides, and walks, without the public gaze. Almost daily she was out with the Prince; often walking on the common. There were none of the soldiery there; only part of the band, and a few of the police. Claremont is henceforward to be called the Palace at Esher.

The judicial committee of the Privy Council sat on Saturday. The lords present were, the Lord President, Lord Brougham, the Vice-chancellor, Knight Bruce, and the Judge of the Admiralty court. Sir A. Johnston and Sir E. East sat as privy counsellors. Mr Richards, Queen's counsel, was heard for the appellant on an appeal from Bengal, opened at a former sitting, "*Baboo Deep Narain v. Lal Chatterpeet Singh*." Mr Loftus Wigram, Queen's counsel, also commenced his address. The case was adjourned.

A deputation of machine makers, headed by Mr M. Philips, M.P., and Mr E. Buckley, M.P., and including Messrs Jenkinson, Curtis, and Higgins, of Manchester, and Mr Huckin, of Bury, had an interview with the Earl of Ripon, on Friday, at the office of the Board of Trade.

A deputation on the wine trade, including Lord Sandon, M.P., Mr Masterman, Sir Howard Douglas, M.P., and Mr George Barnes, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Dean, chairman of the customs, on Saturday, in Downing street.

A deputation of shopkeepers of Manchester, consisting of the following—Mr R. Owen, Mr W. J. Birch, and Mr J. Peate, had an interview with the Earl of Ripon on Saturday, at the office of the Board of Trade.

The Southampton election committee met on Friday for the purpose of considering their report, the investigation having been brought to a close on Wednesday. The substance of the report appears to be that the evidence is not sufficient to disfranchise the borough; but the committee recommend the suspension of the writ until the passing of a measure to prevent bribery.

The committee on the Belfast election have also reported gross and systematic bribery as having taken place at that borough during the last election, but that the sitting members were not concerned in the compromise that had been effected.

Mr Wakley, M.P., in consequence of a somewhat alarming complaint in the head, has been compelled, during nearly the last fortnight, to discontinue his nightly attendance in the house of Commons.

THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

The following cheering account is from an Aberdeen correspondent:—"Our prospects here are decidedly good, out of 1000 electors on the roll, we have 300 already; and before long we shall have as many as, in the event of an election, will enable us to command a complete suffrage candidate. Our esteemed representative, Mr Bannerman, who used to oppose the annual motion for the ballot, this year voted in its favour; and though he was long in favour of a fixed duty on corn, he lately voted for total repeal. These facts are instructive, that men in high places are progressing, and they ought to be urged by the supporters of complete suffrage, as encouraging indications of the successful march of the cause of progressive reform. Our association has been joined by the great bulk of the intelligent charitists of this city; those who stand aloof are divided amongst themselves, and by kindness and conciliation on the part of Mr Sturge's friends, I doubt not we shall be able to effect a general union by-and-by."

The following instance of petty tyranny at Yeovil is extracted from a letter of Mr Solly's:—"The foreman of the same large upholstery establishment from which the two men were discharged last autumn for attending and speaking at one of Mr Clarke's lectures, was informed, a few days ago, that he might go about his business also. For what offence? Because he had assisted in decorating the hall for about half an hour, and been present at the meeting in the evening. He is a very sober, steady, intelligent man, and never even belonged to any political association. But you shall hear more of this; this cruel act of oppression must not be passed over in silence. We must oppose such doings in a Christian but uncompromising spirit."

Mr Clarke lectured in the long room of the Golden Lion inn, Kingsbridge, on Thursday evening last, on the full, free, and fair representation of the people. Several hundreds of persons, mostly operatives, attended his address. He was enthusiastically cheered, and numbers invited him to address them again on the same subject, should he once more be able to visit the town.

On Friday, 8th inst., Mr C. Clarke went to Totnes, and intended to have given a lecture in the evening. In order to give publicity to the same, he requested the town-crier to announce it; but the mayor of this place denied the crier's so doing, on the ground that he thought men's minds had better be left alone, and that in his opinion the principles Mr Clarke contends for would not bring relief. However, the inhabitants of Totnes being determined not to allow free discussion to be thus burked, got up a requisition to the mayor, calling on him to allow the use of the Guildhall for a public meeting, which in the course of an hour, on Saturday morning, was signed by nearly sixty electors, burgesses, and inhabitants. This startled his worship, and he felt himself somewhat bound, however reluctantly, to give a cold consent to the request of the inhabitants. Accordingly, on Monday evening, the meeting took place, and a splendid meeting it was. The Guildhall, a spacious one, was much crowded. Mr Angel, one of the aldermen of the borough, presided on the occasion. Mr Clarke acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all present; he showed up the evils that result from class legislation so clearly, that it had a powerful effect on the audience. The substance of his lecture our limits forbid us to give. So well did Mr Clarke illustrate the abuses of the present system, and so mildly, yet firmly, did he lay down the means by which it is to be uprooted, that many of the upper classes who attended declared the mayor's fears to be unfounded; and it is supposed that at

any future visit of Mr Clarke, a requisition could be got up and signed (if necessary) by at least two hundred; and there is no doubt that the foundation of a prosperous association is laid. Mr Clarke has lectured also at Dartmouth, and was received in a similar manner.

On Tuesday evening last, a large crowd assembled on the green, Crediton, Devonshire, to hear an address on the present unexampled national distress, from the Rev. Henry Solly of Yeovil. Mr Solly exhibited at great length, and with much effect, the sufferings of the people; the selfish, cruel, and reckless legislation by which they are caused; and logically and eloquently showed that the wrongs of the nation could never be redressed until universal suffrage and the other points of the people's charter became the law of the land. The meeting was enthusiastic, and the heartiest response was given to the earnest appeals of the speaker. At the conclusion of Mr Solly's address, a vote of thanks to him was moved by Mr Southwood, seconded by the Rev. William MacAll, and carried unanimously. After a short speech from the Rev. James Porter, three cheers for Mr Solly, and three more for the people's charter, the meeting quietly separated. A complete suffrage association was then formed.

It is very satisfactory to find the efforts of Messrs Clarke and Solly so signally successful in awakening the desire for a complete reform of our representation as well among the middle as the working classes in the agricultural counties of Somersetshire and Devon. Their indefatigable exertions merit the thanks of every friend to complete suffrage.

On Monday evening a meeting, in connection with the Nottingham Complete Suffrage association, was held in Salem chapel, Barker gate, to hear an address from Mr Henry Vincent on the dangers of the present crisis, and the justice and policy of extending popular rights to the millions. There was a very respectable meeting convened by circular, Mr Samuel Bean, chairman of the Suffrage association, presiding. After adverting to the Anti-corn-law conference which had recently met in London, and its avowed determination to advocate the principles of complete suffrage, he introduced Mr Bloodsworth of Leicester, a delegate to the Anti-corn-law conference, who briefly addressed the meeting. Mr B. stated that he went to London rather for the purpose of aiding the suffrage movement than any other movement, and he rejoiced to be able to inform them that the majority of the deputies were universal suffrage men (cheers). In an interview with Sir Robert Peel, the deputation told him to his face that, if he did not repeal the corn laws, they would break up the league and join the complete suffrage movement (loud cheers). Mr Vincent was then introduced, who spoke about an hour and a half on the perils which surround our social condition, and of the necessity of an organic change to effect permanent relief. The lecturer was particularly felicitous in depicting the evils of the present system, and after establishing by a line of close argument the right of suffrage, proceeded to combat the objections usually brought against the policy of granting political rights to the working classes. Mr Vincent was repeatedly cheered during the delivery of his address. On Friday evening Mr H. Vincent resumed the subject on which he lectured on Monday evening. He examined the tendency of aristocratic institutions in a searching manner, showing their effects upon the moral, social, and political condition of mankind. He was listened to throughout with the most profound attention. The lectures contained a calm, dispassionate analysis of the corrupt system under which our energies lie prostrate, with occasional glowing and powerful appeals to the feelings; and the last lecture enunciated the only means by which the system could be subdued in a most convincing manner; and were responded to in a most enthusiastic burst of applause. The conclusion of the second lecture was a manly and indignant appeal to the sympathies of our common nature against that Moloch which is pauperising the industrious classes of the kingdom. Mr Vincent has done much good here. The earnestness, energy, and talent, with which he advocates the rights of the people render him an invaluable auxiliary in the cause of humanity. The complete suffrage movement in this town has begun to resume its activity; having been interrupted in its labours by the expected election, it has not progressed as it might. It is now determined to make up for lost time. The business of enrolment is going on. The officers for the year have been chosen: S. Bean, Esq., president; S. Fox, Esq., vice-president; G. Gill, Esq., treasurer; Mr T. Beggs, secretary. These names are a sufficient guarantee for the thoroughly radical character of the association.

At the meeting of the city of London members of the National association last week, several new members were elected and others proposed. Mr Moore reported that the Working Men's association had resolved to transfer to the National association, on certain specified conditions, the fixtures, books, and other property of the association. A resolution was passed accepting the offer with thanks. The alterations in the rules, relative to the new hall, were discussed and adopted. Members' subscriptions were raised to eight-pence per month, payable in advance. The number of directors was increased to twelve. A new committee was elected for the ensuing six months. Mr Moore, on the part of the directors, reported that £50 more would be required to open the hall, and he hoped those members and friends who had subscription books in their possession would exert themselves to realise that sum, and pay it forthwith to the treasurer, Mr James Watson, or that they would advance the amount on loan, to be repaid out of the first available receipts.

On Monday next, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, the Hall of the National association, in Holborn, will be opened by a tea party and festival.

A meeting was held in Mr Harris's school room, Tonbridge, Kent, on Wednesday last, to form a complete suffrage association, Mr Stephen Tuttey in the chair. Mr Harris read the rules and objects of the National Complete Suffrage Union, and proposed "that a complete suffrage association be now formed in connexion with the National Complete Suffrage Union." This was seconded by Mr Payne, and carried unanimously. Mr Stephen Tuttey was then appointed distributor of cards for the district, and Mr L. Snelling correspondent; after which 20 persons put down their names in order to enable the Secretary to send to Birmingham for cards of membership, and to request some tracts and pamphlets for distribution, as much good is expected to be done by these means. West Kent, as it regards the reform interest, is entirely disfranchised; and yet the electors grumble

without the least effort on their own part to release themselves from the thralldom to which they are subjected.

The Knightsbridge Complete Suffrage association met, on Wednesday last, at Thornton's coffee-house, Mr Stimpson in the chair. After the transaction of the ordinary business, Mr Westerton opened the discussion on the following question:—"What are the best means for inducing the middle classes to join the suffrage movement?" Mr Westerton stated the usual objections which tradesmen have to the movement, and replied to them in a speech of great length, when, on the motion of Messrs Giffard and Watts, the discussion was adjourned to next Wednesday evening.

A preliminary meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at Mr Wilcke's, Temperance hotel, Arcade, Newcastle, convened by parties who, "viewing with alarm the present distressed state of the country, and attributing it altogether to class legislation, were of opinion that a union of the middle and working classes was highly desirable, to avert, if possible, the ruin of the empire." Mr Horn was called to the chair, and two resolutions were passed:—the first, declaratory of the ruinous results of monopolies, and the necessity of a union of the middle classes; and the second, in favour of the resolutions of the Birmingham conference, as the basis of a union. In each case there was comparatively a large minority.

The first meeting of the members of the Glasgow Complete Suffrage association was held on the 1st inst, in the Trades' hall, Glassford street. The attendance was respectable. Mr Jas Hoey, in the absence of Bailie Hamilton, was appointed to the chair. Mr R. Malcolm, jun., rose amidst cheering, and proposed a motion to the effect, "That this meeting view with feelings of indignation and alarm the apathetic conduct of the present government in connexion with the claims of the starving population of the three countries—indignation, because of their indifference to heart-rending details of the prevalent distress; and alarm, because of the threatening aspect of the breadless multitude, and the apparent determination of the ministry to prorogue parliament ere they have devised proper means to alleviate the general distress. And further, that we consider these incidents as additional evidence of the want of honest legislation, and of the necessity for a full, fair, and free representation of the whole people." Mr William Thomson, editor of the "Chartist Circular," seconded the motion in a few pointed remarks. Mr Walter Currie proposed the next resolution, which was, "That this meeting views with satisfaction the growth of complete suffrage in Ireland, and the recent junction of the Irish repealers of this city with the objects of this association. That our great object is, by every rational and peaceful means, to secure the co-operation of everybody agitating for the redress of grievances." Mr Charles M'Ewan seconded the motion. Some discussion now ensued in reference to the general business of the association, in which Messrs W. C. Pattison, Roy, and Walker, took part, when it was unanimously agreed to invite Mr Henry Vincent to address the inhabitants of Glasgow on complete suffrage. The Chairman now intimated that A. Johnstone, Esq., M.P. for Kilmarnock, had been spoken to, and was willing to allow himself to be elected chairman of the association.

At Yeovil an association hall has been opened, chiefly for the use of the working classes, and great numbers have joined it.

PROVINCIAL.

The Hon. W. G. Fitzmaurice was elected a member for the county of Bucks on Friday last, at Aylesbury. No opposition was offered, Mr W. L. Stone, who was a candidate in the liberal interest, having declined going to the poll.

During the last week a communication has been received by the Huddersfield Operative Anti-corn-law association, from the conference now sitting in London, stating that Messrs R. Cobden, Joseph Hume, Ewart, and D. O'Connell, M.P.'s, have advised the deputies to remain in London till the close of the present parliament, and if the legislature take no measures to mitigate the present state of things, that the Anti-corn-law league shall be dissolved and reconstructed so as to embrace the principles of the people's charter! The letter adds, it is highly probable the advice will be adopted, if the government do not adopt some decidedly liberal measures!

A further appeal is made by the Anti-corn-law league, in a circular issued by them to "men of all parties," requesting that an united deputation from the merchants and manufacturers of the principal towns should wait, not upon Sir Robert Peel alone, but upon "the entire cabinet." A single individual, they say, sent from each town (a mayor or provost, if possible), might very likely frighten the government into a capitulation, and crown all their efforts, through this one decisive move, by bringing forward the repeal of the corn laws.

We hear, from a quarter which is likely to be well informed, that in the event of the Sudbury Disfranchisement bill passing the House of Lords, Sir Robert Peel intends to propose that an additional member each be given to Middlesex and to Liverpool; thus preserving to the House of Commons its present number of members, and effecting an approach to a more equal numerical proportion between the representatives and the constituencies. To give another member to Liverpool would serve only to raise the price of votes in that town, and thus to afford additional encouragement to bribery. The old freemen of Liverpool are amongst the most venal of the tribe. Their voracity is absolutely frightful.—*Globe*.

At an adjourned meeting of the Manchester Anti-corn-law association, a motion requesting the members of the borough to stop the supplies in the house of Commons, conceived in the following words, was proposed by Mr Brooks and unanimously carried:—"that, believing this country to be on the eve of a revolution, and being utterly without hope that the legislature will accord justice to the starving millions, a requisition be forthwith prepared, signed, and forwarded to the members for this borough, calling upon them (in conjunction with other liberal members) to offer every possible opposition and impediment to the taxation of a prostrate people, for the purposes of a bread-taxing aristocracy—that the wheels of government may be at once arrested through the rejection or prevention of all votes of supply." The meeting then resolved itself into a committee to prepare an address, and procure signatures, and forward the same without delay to the borough members. In one day the address

received 30,000 signatures. The electors of Salford have also had a meeting on the same subject, and sent an address to Joseph Brotherton, their member, to a similar effect.

On Tuesday last, a meeting of flax-spinners of this town and neighbourhood took place, Henry C. Marshall, Esq., in the chair, when it was resolved, with but one dissident, that if on a canvass nine-tenths of the flax manufacturers should be in favour of the mills working not more than five days each week, that measure should be adopted without delay. We understand that, in consequence, next week nearly every flax spinner in Leeds and its neighbourhood will commence working short time—most of them probably between four and a half and five days. The necessity for such a decision is too apparent to be questioned; but as nearly 10,000 persons are employed in this important branch of trade, there will be a material falling off in the total amount of wages paid. Hitherto it has been from £3,000 to £4,000 weekly; the present diminution of labour required, will cause a reduction of about £700 or £800 from that sum.—*Leeds Mercury*.

At a numerous meeting held at Manchester, of the delegates of that part of the country, a memorial to Prince Albert on the present distress was agreed to, and in the course of the following day 23,000 signatures were appended to it.

One of the largest seizures of tobacco made at this port occurred yesterday, when upwards of four tons were discovered by the officers, concealed in cases of confectionery from Guernsey.—*Hampshire Advertiser*.

The election for the head-mastership of Rugby school, in the place of the lamented Dr Arnold, excites great interest. A very large number of members from both the universities are among the candidates.

The government has decided to build a very extensive barracks, in addition to the one already at Brecon, at a cost of from 25,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*—*Hereford Times*.

On Wednesday the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural society commenced at Bristol, and a very large number of farmers and others from the neighbouring parts, as well as many distinguished agriculturists attended. The Duke of Cambridge also was present, and excited much attention in the city. The usual exhibitions of seeds and roots, and of implements for agricultural purposes, took place; and the trial of the latter took place in a field at Sneyd park, Mr Webb Hall's seat. These trials commenced at half-past five, a.m., and continued through the greater part of the day, though about noon rain began to descend, and continued during the afternoon. Many new inventions, said to be great improvements, were put to experiment. A banquet was given by the Mayor in the evening, at the Merchants' hall, in honour of the Duke of Cambridge, and an address was presented to his Royal Highness, expressing pleasure at his presence. The only implements which are mentioned as having been shown from the whole of Yorkshire, were a patent grass land cultivator, for competition with various others of different descriptions, by Mr Crosshill, of Beverley works, Yorkshire. Implements from Manchester, Glasgow, and the north of England, are also noticed as having been exhibited. On Thursday the cattle show took place; an immense number of spectators visited the yard, and manifested the utmost satisfaction at the display. Among the cattle the Devons and Herefords attracted the most admiration, as did the Southdown and Leicester breed among the sheep. The numerous prizes were then distributed, and a second banquet took place in a pavilion erected for the occasion, about 2500 guests sitting down to table. Among the distinguished persons present was the American ambassador (Hon. E. Everett), who was most vociferously welcomed. A business meeting of the council on Friday closed the proceedings, at which the Earl of Hardwick was appointed president for the ensuing year, in place of H. Handley, Esq.

At the Durham assizes Henry Maugham was indicted for a highway robbery from the person of Robert Robson, on the 6th of December last, near Darlington. It appeared that the prosecutor was returning home from Darlington about nine o'clock in the evening, in company with a person of the name of Horpe, when they were set upon by six or seven men. The prosecutor was pulled from his horse—treated with considerable violence, and robbed of a watch and some silver. The prisoner was convicted of the offence, and sentenced to ten years transportation. Two of the gang had already been apprehended and transported.

At the Northampton assizes Joseph Cherry, a labourer, was charged with having feloniously and burglariously broken open and entered the dwelling-house of John Butlin, a farmer, residing in the parish of Daventry, and stolen therefrom various articles, the property of the said John Butlin. This case excited considerable interest, as the prisoner had been one of a gang of ruffians who had also broken open the house of the Rev. R. W. Baxter, at Kingsthorpe, near Northampton, on the night of the 17th ult., and stolen therefrom £95 in money, a quantity of plate, and other articles. The case was fully proved by Jordan, an accomplice, who had been admitted a witness for the Crown. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for life.

At the Cardiff assizes, on Friday, Richard Edwards was convicted of the murder of his mother, Tamar Edwards, with whom he was living after his marriage. The old woman was missed, and Edwards said that she had gone into the country; but his wife and some neighbours, whose suspicion had been excited, found the body under the bed. Medical witnesses were of opinion that she had been strangled. Edwards was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.

Notwithstanding the prevailing distress, the number of prisoners for trial at the different assize towns is not greater than usual. In many towns the calendar is very light. This is a sufficient refutation of the base charges that have been cast upon the working classes, accusing them of designs upon property, &c. Coupled with such all but universal distress as now prevails, this decrease of crime is almost unexampled in the history of any nation.

A company of sappers and miners are now perambulating North Lincolnshire, and employing themselves in throwing up mounds, and placing station flags on the most elevated situations. The ordnance

survey is said to be the purpose, but some are of opinion that the positions they select are for beacon fires, to enable the civil powers the more readily to call in the aid of the Lincolnshire yeomanry, who are under orders to be in readiness to quell any revolt that may be attempted by the people of the manufacturing districts.—*Stamford Mercury*.

The agricultural labourers in Bucks are as distressed as any operatives of the manufacturing districts. In the parish of Long Crendon 800 acres of good land do not employ ten labourers. In Oakley there are many labourers out of work, and distress is rife. In Ludgershall (close to Wotton, the Duke of Buckingham's residence), things are in a worse state than in any of the preceding places. Thirty-two are there out of work depending on the other villagers.

In the town of Stockport 15 cotton mills, 149 shops, 10 public houses, and nearly 3,000 cottages are now to let. The number of dwelling houses, shops, and taverns in the borough, according to the census of June, 1841, was 10,890; so that one-fourth, or upwards, are now to let, while the number of cotton mills amounts to about one-half, from the stoppage of which, and the reduction of wages which has taken place within the last two years and a half, about 3,800*l.* per week are paid less in wages than previous to that time.

Letters received in town represent the potteries and the neighbourhood of Newcastle-under-Lyne as in a most disturbed state. Several hundred colliers on Thursday paraded the streets, to the great terror of the inhabitants. On Friday and Saturday the same state of things was kept up, and the numbers swelled by multitudes of unemployed labourers from the neighbourhood. In several places, and in the public roads, they have been levying contributions, and even stopped provision carts going to market. Many of them are armed with sticks and bludgeons. A large body of cavalry and soldiers are collected, and under arms the chief part of the day, ready to quell any disturbance, and once or twice there has been great danger of a collision between them and the colliers. This alarming state of things arises from many of the colliers having been thrown out of work, and the wages of others reduced. They will not allow any of the men to resume their employment, and, should the strike continue, the potters will be thrown out of work for want of coals, and thousands of families will be reduced to destitution. The accounts received up to Sunday night represent the people as having refrained from any serious breach of the peace. Additional troops have been sent to the potteries, and great fears of a disturbance are apprehended. The colliers are determined not to go to work till they get their prices. The matter, it is stated, is sure of being settled in a day or two, one way or the other.

In addition to the mills that have lately been wholly or partially closed, two others belonging to Mr Guest, in which were employed some 500 or 600 hands, are now to be added. The very extensive mills known as the Salford mills are also standing, and these when fully occupied, cannot give employment to fewer than 1,000 men, women, and children. The Salford mills are the property of the family of Mark Philips, Esq., M.P., but they have been worked of late by Messrs Lambert, Hoole, and Jackson.

The *Morning Chronicle* states that the neighbourhood of Havant, in Hampshire, has been thrown into great confusion and alarm within these three weeks, by various acts of incendiarism and of malicious injury to cattle, accompanied by a system of threatening letters which, in one or two instances, have been but too punctually performed. The Rev. Mr Mountain, the rector of Havant, has had his barn burned down, and a valuable carriage burned with it. The reverend gentleman received a letter containing threats of personal violence. Another fire took place immediately after the last mentioned, and was equally destructive. Some cattle have been brutally maimed, and some sheep slaughtered, maimed, and left lying about the fields in that state.

The *British Statesman* says the troops in Blackburn are on duty all night, and each man has ten rounds of ball cartridge.

During the past week there has been a slight improvement in the trade of Leeds and Manchester. In Bradford, Huddersfield, Rochdale, Halifax, and Leicester, the markets have been dull. In Blackburn, things are still retrograding.

SCOTLAND.

A pretty smart shock of an earthquake was felt on Sunday the 3rd inst, about mid-day, by the congregation assembled in the cathedral church of Dunblane, which is about 18 miles from Comrie. The shock occurred just before the dismissal of the congregation in the forenoon. This accounts for certain noises in the church which have been heard almost weekly for some months past, attributed by the superstitious to the rattling of the bones of the old Romish clergy buried underneath the cathedral, in resentment of attacks made upon their orthodoxy—there being no living Roman catholic to vindicate their tenets. A further shock was felt at Comrie on the 10th inst, and was followed by wind and rain.—*Scotch Paper*.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We regret to have to announce a most dreadful accident which took place at Warrington on Saturday. It appears that the Old Quay company have for some time past been engaged in repairing their locks at the terminus of the canal at Warrington, joining the river Mersey, and for that purpose had erected a temporary railway upon bulks of timber, to convey the blocks of stone. On Saturday, during the operation, the foundation gave way, and the whole machinery, carriages, engines, &c., fell into the excavation upon the workmen below. Two were instantly killed, and nine others had their backs, legs, or arms broken in the most shocking manner, several of whom it is supposed cannot recover. One of the unfortunate men killed leaves behind him a wife and nine children.

FOUR SHIPS WRECKED.—Within the last three or four days intelligence has been received in the City of the loss of four vessels. By the royal West Indian steam ship, the *Isis*, which has arrived off Southampton, the master and part of the crew of the brig *Whitehaven* were brought over from Fayal, the vessel having been totally lost during a heavy gale of wind near that port on the 13th of last month. The vessel belonged to Newcastle, and had on board 250 tons of coal, in-

tended for the use of the government steamer stationed at India.—On Monday, the 4th inst, a valuable schooner, called the Canadian, master, captain Dark, laden with 100 tons of slate, from Ostend, was lost near Bowcastle. It happened about two o'clock in the afternoon, at the entrance of King Arthur's cove, three miles distant from Bowcastle creek, and arose through her running on to a mass of sunken rocks. She was got off, but immediately afterwards went down in deep water—the crew saving themselves by jumping into the long boat.—On Sunday, the 26th of June last, another vessel, called the Mary and Ann, belonging to Rochester, was wrecked on the shore near Alburg, while on her passage from Hartlepool to Pilau, and unfortunately one of her crew lost his life while endeavouring to swim ashore. The master, Captain Duffell, and remainder of her crew, in all seven persons, succeeded in reaching the shore in safety.—On the 4th of the present month a splendid French steamer, called Louis Philippe, struck in deep water at the entrance to Havre, and it is feared that she will become a total wreck. Attempts have since been made to raise her, but as yet without success. She is valued at several thousand pounds.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the Great North of England railway on Wednesday last, in consequence of the five o'clock train from York, while approaching the Alne station, turning into a siding which, through negligence, had been left open. The engine went over the embankment, dragging the tender after it; the first carriage, which was a second class, went partially over also, the hind wheels remaining on the top; the other carriages suffered no injury. We regret to learn that one passenger, Mr Garnett, has had two ribs fractured, and two gentlemen of the name of Kendal have received slight concussions of the brain; they were immediately removed to an inn near the station, and placed under medical care. Some other bruises were received.

COMMENCEMENT OF NEW TARIFF.—The activity that has prevailed at the Custom-house ever since the new tariff has come into operation is considered to be without precedent; the total amount of entries for import on Monday week having been 3,036, on Tuesday 2,595, and on Wednesday 2,001; while the usual average of a day's entries is only from 1,100 to 1,200. The quantity of goods, which the chief part of the entries represents, is more than usually large, on account of the reduction of the duties. The duties paid on goods amount, it has been said, to some hundred thousands of pounds—nearly half a million. This is a very large amount to draw from the reduced duties in so short a time, and most probably exaggerated to a very great amount. The bonded warehouses have been choke full of goods waiting for the benefit of the reduced duties, and the past stagnation is, as every body expected, followed by a temporary activity in our inland trade. But that activity does not spring from causes that will remove the wretchedness which pervades the manufacturing districts.

THE MEXICAN TARIFF.—We learn with pleasure that the new Mexican tariff offers an opening for linen goods which promises to be of considerable advantage to Dundee. Certain classes of goods heretofore prohibited are now admissible on comparatively easy terms, and we understand that in these classes the Dundee manufacturers have little to fear from any foreign competition.—*Manchester Chronicle.*

EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Thursday the six o'clock train, A.M., from Paddington to Taunton, carried the immense and unprecedented number of 2,115 passengers!—the great attraction being the agricultural meeting at Bristol.—*Berkshire Chronicle.*

COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.—We have much pleasure in announcing that a conference has been determined upon between the metropolitan merchants and bankers on the one hand, and the provincial merchants and manufacturers on the other. Great good to the cause of free trade must assuredly result from this important commercial movement.—*Anti-bread-tax Circular.*

WHEAT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—A cargo of wheat, grown in the southern part of the republic of Chili, was imported into Liverpool last week. We understand that it is of excellent quality, and that the speculation is likely to turn out well. It is reported that the wheat was bought at Chili at 24s. a quarter; and supposing the freight and charges to be as much more, it will still leave a profit at the present prices and duties, besides paying a good freight.—*Liverpool Times.*

EMIGRATION.—A Philadelphia correspondent of a morning paper says:—"The British islands are pouring forth their thousands and their tens of thousands upon the American shores, and I observe that a majority of the arrivals are those of agricultural labourers, artisans, mechanics, and small farmers. Last week 3,830 personages landed from Europe at New York. At Toronto, far in the interior of Upper Canada, 2,500 have already arrived this season, while at Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, the arrivals are more numerous than ever before known."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

On Thursday, the 7th of July, 1842, the Rev. George John Adeney was ordained to the pastoral charge of the church and congregation assembling in Ealing chapel, Middlesex. The Rev. W. P. Lyon of Albany chapel commenced the service with reading the scriptures and prayer; the Rev. Thomas Jackson of Stockwell delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. J. P. Dobson of Orange-street proposed the usual questions; the Rev. E. Miller of Chiswick offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. Robert Vaughan, D.D., of Kensington delivered the charge to the minister, from 1 Tim. iv. 16; and the Rev. C. Hyatt of Shadwell concluded by prayer. In the evening the Rev. John Robinson of Chapel-street, Soho, preached to the people, from Col. ii. 5; and the devotional services were conducted by the Rev. C. Hyatt of Shadwell, and the Rev. W. C. Yonge of Brentford. The hymns were given out by the Rev. Messrs Francies, Yonge, Hyatt, Newbury, Lewis, and the newly ordained minister.

The Congregational church assembling in the old chapel, Stroudwater, lately under the pastoral care of the Rev. H. Griffiths (now theological tutor of Brecon college), have given a cordial invitation to Mr Watson Smith, of Blackburn academy, to become their pastor, which has been accepted by him, and he will enter on his engagements in the month of September.

The services connected with the ordination of the Rev. Newman

Hall, B.A., to the pastorate over the church and congregation assembling for divine worship in Albion chapel, Hull, took place on Wednesday, July 13, when in the forenoon the Rev. E. Morley read and prayed, and the Rev. W. L. Alexander, A.M., of Edinburgh, delivered a very able exposition of the nature of a Christian church; the Rev. Thomas James, of Woolwich, proposed the usual questions; the Rev. Thomas Stratton offered up the ordination prayer; and the Rev. Edmund Jenkins—of whose church Mr Hall was a member—delivered the charge to the minister. The Rev. R. W. Hamilton, of Leeds, preached in the evening.

The cathedral erected at Stockton-on-Tees by Roman catholics was opened for divine worship last week. The Rev. R. Waldo Sibthorp, B.D., preached to overflowing congregations.

On Wednesday, June the 29th, the Rev. Robert Stephens was ordained to the pastoral office over the Independent church and congregation assembling in Patmos chapel, Todmorden, Lancashire. The Rev. A. Blackburn, of Eastwood, commenced the service by reading the scriptures and prayer; the Rev. J. Pridie of Halifax delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. G. Wardlaw, A.M., theological tutor of Blackburn academy, proposed the usual questions; the Rev. John Clunie, L.L.D., of Manchester offered up the ordination prayer; the Rev. George Taylor of Wellingborough (Mr Stephens' late pastor) delivered the charge; and the Rev. T. Raffles, D.D.L.D. of Liverpool, preached the sermon to the people.

The Rev. F. W. Meadows has accepted an invitation from the Independent church and congregation assembling for divine worship in Magdalen-street chapel, Glastonbury, and entered upon his ministerial engagements at that place on the 3rd July.

The Rev. Mr Harper, one of the secession ministers at Leith, in compliance with the request of a deputation from the kirk session, preached in the parish church of North Leith on the afternoon of Sunday week; the Rev. Mr Paterson, the *interim* minister of the parish, leading the devotions of Mr Harper's congregation in his absence. This interchange of pulpits between established and dissenting clergymen was formerly prohibited by the act of Assembly, 1799, which act was repealed by the last Assembly.

MARRIAGES.

July 12, at Sheffield, at the registrar's office, the Hon. WILLIAM WELLESLEY, second son of Lord Cowley, to AMELIA ST JOHN, second daughter of the Rev. Joseph White NIBLOCK, D.D. The marriage was also celebrated immediately afterwards before the society of Christian brethren, of which society the bridegroom is a minister.

July 14, at St Nicholas's, Worcester, by the Rev. Robert Sarjeant, rector of St Swithin's, GEORGE REDFORD, Esq., of Golden square, St James's, London, eldest son of the Rev. George Redford, D.D., LL.D., of Worcester, to ELIZABETH EMMA, eldest daughter of George BENTLEY, Esq., of Sansome lodge, Worcester.

DEATHS.

July 13, at Penzance, in the 65th year of his age, RICHARD POTTER, Esq., late M.P. for Wigan, and brother of Sir Thomas Potter of Manchester.

July 7, at Portsmouth, the Rev. JONATHAN EDMONDSON, M.A. Mr Edmondson was sent into the work of the Wesleyan ministry by Mr Wesley, in 1786. He honourably filled the responsible stations of missionary secretary and president of the conference.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, July 15.

INSOLVENTS.

GRAY, HENRY TRIMBLE, Grosvenor place, and 2, Marine place, Commercial road east, Middlesex, rope maker, July 14.

JOLIFFE, WILLIAM LEIGH, Portsea, Hampshire, grocer, July 14.

SAWARD, WILLIAM, late of Gray's Thorrock, Essex, and subsequently of St Leonard's, near Boulogne, France, corn merchant, July 15.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

WADE, JOSEPH, Rugby, Warwickshire, currier.

WALKER, DEANE SAMUEL, Great St Helen's, City, India rubber merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

BOWER, ALEXANDER, Basford, Staffordshire, and Manchester, banker, to surrender August 10, 26: solicitors, Messrs Johnson and Co., Temple, London, and Messrs Higson and Son, Manchester.

BRAYSHAW, CHRISTOPHER, Great Castle street, Regent street, Middlesex, tailor, July 22, August 26: solicitors, Messrs Rutter and Trotter, 4, Ely place, Holborn.

DOWNING, WILLIAM, Sheffield, draper, July 29, August 26: solicitors, Mr Wilson, 6, Southampton street, Bloomsbury square, London, and Messrs Wilson and Younge, or Mr Pierson, Sheffield.

FLETCHER, WILLIAM, Birmingham, oil and colour man, July 26, August 26: solicitors, Messrs Austen and Hobson, 4, Raymond buildings, Gray's inn, London, and Mr Reece, 104, New street, Birmingham.

GREEN, EDMUND FRANCIS, 147, Leadenhall street, City, merchant, July 26, August 26: solicitor, Mr Bortadaile, King's Arms yard.

JACKSON, JOHN HANFORD, Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, grocer, July 25, August 26: solicitors, Messrs Campbell and Witty, 21, Essex street, Strand, London, and Mr Fox, Nottingham.

LEDIARD, THOMAS, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, money scrivener, July 25, August 26: solicitors, Mr Mullings, Cirencester, and Messrs Jones and Co., John street, Bedford row, London.

MILLS, WILLIAM, Half Moon inn, Caterham, Surrey, inn holder, July 26, August 26: solicitors, Messrs Dyne, 61, Lincoln's inn fields, London, and Messrs Drummond and Sons, Croydon.

MOSS, EDWARD, Liverpool, draper, July 28, August 26: solicitors, Mr Winstanley, Manchester, and Messrs Milne and Co., Temple, London.

PALMER, JOHN WESTON, Old Buckenham, Norfolk, grocer, July 23, August 26: solicitors, Mr J. H. Fillett, Norwich, and Mr Storey, 5, Field court, Gray's inn, London.

ROGERS, EDWARD, Great Witley, Worcestershire, surgeon, July 30, August 26: solicitors, Mr J. H. Benbow, Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn, London, and Messrs Worrell and Prichard, Stourport.

WATSON, GEORGE HENRY, 175, Aldersgate street, City, and now of Stourmount cottage, Moscow road, Bayswater, apothecary, July 21, August 26: solicitors, Messrs Watson and Broughton, Falcon square.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BOUSIE, ANDREW, St Andrews, writer, commission agent, and sometime potatoe merchant, July 22, August 19.

EMSLIE, ALEXANDER, Edinburgh, tavern keeper, July 21, August 18.

EOGAR, JACOB DIXON, Castle Douglas, merchant, July 21, August 12.

FRASER, JOHN, Glasgow, bookseller and stationer, July 19, August 9.

MILLAR, JOHN AND ANDREW, of or near Edinburgh, merchants, July 20, August 18.

MORE, DAVID, and LAMB, JOHN, Cowcaddens, Glasgow, wrights and builders, July 21, August 18.

RAE, JOHN, Whitburn, innkeeper and postmaster, July 20, August 10.

WALLACE, JAMES, Glasgow, manufacturer, July 21, August 11.

DIVIDENDS.

August 6, Bryant, Stamford hill, Middlesex, coal merchant—August 6, Speechly, late of Fenchurch street, City, commission agent—August 6, Webb, 3, Knightsbridge terrace, wine merchant—August 8, Gibb, Alnwick, Northumberland, currier—August 22, Heywood, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton spinner—August 8, Martin, Beccles, Suffolk, carpenter—August 5, J. and H. Noble, Brighouse, Yorkshire, cloth finishers—August 13, Jackson, Leeds, woolen cloth merchant—August 8, Cook, Liverpool, rope maker—August 9, Wilson, Lindley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer—August 12, Brooke, Leeds, grocer—August 9, Price, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, banker—August 8, F. E., and R. Willett, late of Thetford, Norfolk, bankers—August 9, H. and R. Hildyard, Brigg, Lincolnshire, wine merchants—August 11, Elliott, Derby, currier—August 12, Lorymer, Bristol, brewer.

CERTIFICATES—AUGUST 5.
May, Newport, Hampshire, mercer—Hopkins, Worcester, currier—Horsnail, Dover,

Kent, carpenter—Darbyshire, of Manchester, Clayton Bridge, and London, mousseline de laine printer—Whitehead, Leamington Priors and Offchurch, Warwickshire, cattle salesmen—Procter and Appleby, Longport, Staffordshire, common brewers—A. and J. Phillips, 281, Whitechapel road, window glass cutters—Bower, Wilmslow, Cheshire, cotton spinner—Rogers, Pitfield street, Hoxton, linen draper—Styan, Great Tower street, City, tea broker.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Colbatch and Ridley, Albion hotel, Brighton, hotel keepers and wine merchants—Colbatch and Co., Brighton, wine merchants—Chappell and Hodges, 38, Seymour street, Euston square, linen drapers—Herbert and Watkins, Bristol, cheesemongers—Bowden and Clapham, Kingston-upon-Hull, general merchants and ship owners—Downes and Co., Laurence Pountney lane, City, wholesale tea and coffee dealers—Mansford and Barter, Bath, surgeons—Rock and Baxter, Hastings, Sussex, and 12, Rathbone place, London, coach builders—W., J., and J. Allen, Manchester, merchants and general dealers in calicoes and prints (so far as regards Jonathan Allen)—J., W., and J. Lockwood, Sheffield, Yorkshire, file manufacturers (so far as regards J. Lockwood, sen.)—B., J., and T. Drewry, Nottingham, joiners, builders, and stone masons—Harvey and Chick, of the Marsh brewery, Sidmouth, Devonshire, maltsters and brewers—Green-shields and Co., Liverpool, merchants (so far as regards Still)—Warburg and Dieseldorff, 14, Little Tower street, City, merchants—Sir M., B., G., and W. Wood, Mark lane, City, hop merchants (so far as regards Sir M. Wood, Bart.)—J. and B. Gibbons, of the Level iron works, Brierley hill and Corbyns hall, Staffordshire, iron and coal masters—J. and A. Hodgkinson, Chorley, Lancashire, corn dealers and grocers—M'Nicholl, Liverpool, engineer, and Tinker, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, gentleman—Horton and Turner, Stafford, boot and shoe manufacturers—S. and B. Thompson, 21 and 22, Brewer street, St James, Westminster, wax and tallow chandlers—Marston and Co., Liverpool, cork manufacturers (so far as regards Marston)—Bleaden and Choules, Southend, Essex, hotel keepers—F. and J. Floyd, Greenwich, farmers—Hook and Cole, Westbury-upon-Severn, Gloucestershire, carpenters—Betenson and Rundle, St Germans, Cornwall, lime burners—Underwood and Halls, Colchester, Essex, linen drapers—Adshad and Scott, Manchester, hosiers—Hardy and Barker, Manchester, curriers—Bramah and Co., of the London works, Harborne, Birmingham, engineers—Herron and Emery, Lad lane, City, warehousemen—Williams and Co., Plymouth, Devonshire, spirit dealers—Scholefield and Rotton, Birmingham, brass founders.

Tuesday, July 19.

INSOLVENTS.

BINDLEY, CHARLES, Birmingham, coach maker and livery stablekeeper, July 16.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

JOHNSON, JOHN, Leeds, tow spinner.

DAWSON, JOHN, Tudeley, and DAWSON, WILLIAM, Tonbridge, Kent, contractors and builders.

BANKRUPTS.

ATKINS, JAMES, sen., and ATKINS, JAMES, jun., of Coulsdon, Surrey, lime merchants, August 5, 30: solicitor, Mr R. C. Smith, 27, Bridge street, Southwark.

BOLSHAW, JOSHUA, Liverpool, sail maker, August 3, 30: solicitors, Mr Thompson, Liverpool, and Messrs Norris and Co., 19, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, London.

BROOKE, THOMAS, LANG, JOSEPH, WILBY, JOSEPH, and MILNES, JONAS, Liverpool, blanket manufacturers, July 30, August 30: solicitors, Messrs Jaques and Co., 8, Ely place, London, and Mr W. Watts, Dewsbury.

BROWN, SAMUEL, Liverpool, millwright, July 28, August 30: solicitors, Messrs Vincent and Sherwood, Temple, London, and Messrs Brabner and Atkinson, Liverpool.

DARBY, CHARLES MASSEY, 319, Regent street, St Marylebone, printer and book-seller, July 29, August 30: solicitors, Messrs Wimburn and Co., 62, Chancery lane.

LOW, DAVID, 4, Adam's court, Old Broad street, City, merchant, July 26, August 30: solicitors, Messrs Druce and Sons, Billiter square.

RATE, JOHN, Eastgate, Bourne, Lincolnshire, feltmonger, July 28, August 30: solicitors, Messrs Allen and Co., 17, Carlisle street, Soho square, London, and Mr J. W. Wilders, Bourne.

SPINKS, SMITH JONATHAN, and MOLSON, JOHN, Liverpool, coal merchants, August 3, 30: solicitors, Mr Daniel Cornthwaite, Dean's court, Doctor's Commons, London, and Mr John Cornthwaite, Liverpool.

SMYTH, SAMUEL HALSTEAD, Cambridge, coach maker, August 1, 30: solicitors, Mr John Pike, 26, Old Burlington street, London, and Messrs Twiss and Marshall, Cambridge.

STUART, JAMES, Liverpool, draper and tea dealer, August 3, 30: solicitors, Mr David Evans, Liverpool, and Mr Thomas Oliver, 36, Old Jewry, London.

SPARIAM, JOHN, late of Troston, Suffolk, miller, July 25, August 30: solicitors, Mr Frederick Wing, Bury St Edmunds, and Messrs Chilton and Acland, 7, Chancery lane, London.

VOGEL, JOHN WILLIAM, 4, Cloak lane, City, bookseller, July 27, August 30: solicitor, Mr William Moss, 4, Cloak lane, City.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Goudhurst, Kent, wheelwright, August 2, 30: solicitors, Messrs Wilton and Blackman, Raymond's buildings, Gray's inn, London, and Mr Miller, Goudhurst.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

HUNTER, JAMES, Edinburgh, silk mercer, July 23, August 17.

KING, JAMES, jun., Glasgow, deceased, writer, July 23, August 26.

PHILLIPS, ANDREW and WILLIAM, Aberdeen, upholsterers, July 25, August 15.

DIVIDENDS.

August 11, Arnold and Wollett, of Clement's lane, city, ship agents—August 11, Staffell, of Strood, Kent, druggist—August 10, Lamont, Stewart, and Matravars, of Skinner street, Bishopsgate, brewers—August 12, Rose and Thompson, Monk Wearmouth Shore, Durham, grocers—August 15, Grimshaw, of Ratcliffe, Yorkshire, draper—August 15, Webb, of Forebridge, Staffordshire, corn dealer—August 29, Radford, of Tiverton, Devonshire, upholsterer—August 10, T. and R. Brown, of Jar-row, Durham, canvas manufacturers—August 12, Daintry, Tyle, and Ravenscroft, of Manchester, bankers—August 13, Turner and Ogden, of Leeds, iron and brass founders—August 11, Buckton, of Darlington, Durham, grocer.

CERTIFICATES—AUGUST 9.

Rogers, of Dale-hill, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer—Stansbury, of St. Matthew place, Hackney road, Middlesex, bookseller—Edisbury, of Holywell, Flintshire, grocer—Stone, of Gloucester, linendraper.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. and S. Horrocks, Radcliffe, Lancashire, dyers—Haines and Balchin, Godalming, Surrey, surgeons—Colman and Cozens, Norwich, solicitors—Morgan and Parson, Langbourn chambers, Fenchurch street, City, ship insurance brokers—James and Tomlinson, Friday street, Cheapside, wholesale warehousemen—Wolley and Wheeler, Leominster, Herefordshire, ladies' boarding school keepers—Kennard and Staite, 67, Upper Thames street, City, iron merchants—Pedder and Sugden, Ryde, Isle of Wight, surgeons—Newcombe and Bedford, jun., Swansea, Glamorganshire, theatrical managers—Brown and Jacobs, Lynton, Southampton, attorneys—Cartwright and Jarratt, Louth, Lincolnshire, woollen drapers—Johnson and Horner, jun., Low Fold Mill, Leeds, flax spinners—Cooper and Tall, Kingston-upon-Hull, rag merchants—Williams and Benyon, Birmingham, stampers—Marlow and Bell, Richmond, Surrey, tailors—E. S. and R. Philpots, Banbury and Deddington, Oxfordshire, drapers—Arculus and Wilkes, Charlotte street wharf, Birmingham, coal merchants—Thewlis and Macaulay, Huddersfield, cotton twistlers—Garside and Stringer, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, and Sockport, Cheshire, iron founders—Howard and Co., Manchester and Huddersfield, patentee vendors (so far as regards Clark).

BRITISH FUNDS.

The funds were much depressed last week on account of the intelligence of the sudden death of the Duke of Orleans; but they are now recovering their former value. The market is steady, but slack; especially the foreign department.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	91½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Ditto for account	91	90½	90½	91	91	91
3 per cents. Reduced	91½	91	91	91½	91½	91½
3½ per cents. Reduced	100	100	100	100½	100½	100½
New 3½ per cent.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Long Annuities	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Bank Stock	166	166	166½	165½	166	166
India Stock	219½	—	219	—	219	—
Exchequer Bills	48 pm	46 pm	50 pm	44 pm	43 pm	43 pm
India Bonds, 3 per cent.	26 pm	28 pm	26 pm	28 pm	28 pm	27 pm

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	110½	Mexican	36½
Belgian	103	Peruvian	17
Brazilian	65	Portuguese 5 per cents	33
Buenos Ayres	20	Ditto 3 per cents	20
Columbian	21	Russian	114
Danish	82	Spanish Active	21
Dutch 2½ per cents	51	Ditto Passive	4½
Ditto 5 per cents	101	Ditto Deferred	9½

SHARES.

Railways—		London and Brighton	34½
Birmingham and Derby	42½	London and Croydon Trunk ..	12½
Birmingham and Gloucester ..	50	London and Greenwich	6
Blackwall	10	Ditto New	17
Bristol and Exeter	42	Manchester and Birmingham ..	—
Cheltenham and Gt. Western	26½	Manchester and Leeds	80
Eastern Counties	8½	Midland Counties	69
Edinburgh and Glasgow	48	Ditto Quarter Shares	17½
Great North of England	75½	North Midland	62½
Great Western	86	Ditto New	29
Ditto New	61½	South Eastern and Dover	22½
Ditto Fifties	11	South Western	61
London and Birmingham	178	Ditto New	10½
Ditto Quarter Shares	31½		

MARKETS.

GRAIN, MARK LANE, July 18.

There was a large show of land-carriage samples of wheat from Essex, and moderately few from Kent and Suffolk. The trade opened very heavily at a decline of 3s. to 4s. per qr in the general best runs, but some quantity remained unsold at the close of the day.

Barley 1s. lower.

The supply of British oats being good, with a few foreign cargoes, caused a heavy sale at 6d. to 1s. per qr depression.

Beans were 1s. cheaper. For foreign, either free, bonded, or floating cargoes, little demand; and the few sales effected were at 1s. per qr decline.

Wheat, Red New	47 to 60	Malt, Ordinary	45 to 53	Beans, Old	34 to 38
Fine	61 to 66	Pale	56 to 62	Harrow	30 to 34
White	50 to 60	Peas, Hog	29 to 31	Oats, Feed	18 to 20
Fine	64 to 70	Maple	30 to 33	Fine	21 to 23
Rye	32 to 36	Boilers	34 to 38	Poland	22 to 25
Barley	21 to 26	Beans, Ticks	27 to 32	Potato	22 to 25
Malting	30 to 32				

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JULY 15.

Wheat	64s. 10d.	Wheat	64s. 1d.	Wheat	8s. 0d.
Barley	27 5	Barley	27 1	Barley	9 0
Oats	22 2	Oats	21 3	Oats	6 0
Rye	29 5	Rye	32 7	Rye	10 6
Beans	35 1	Beans	33 11	Beans	9 6
Peas	34 0	Peas	33 4	Peas	9 6

SEEDS.

We had samples of different descriptions of new seeds at our market to-day. The rape of this year's growth leaves nothing to be complained of; still sellers found a difficulty in realising over £36 per last. The caraway was mostly good, and sold at about 44s. Several lots of new trefoil were offering, but could not be disposed of. For canaryseed a steady inquiry was experienced, and its value rather advanced.

Linseed, English, sowing 50s. to 55s. per qr ..	10s. to 16s. prewt.
Baltic, ditto	16 .. 18
Ditto, crushing	46 .. 50
Mediter. and Odessa ..	50 .. 52
Clover, English, red	— per cwt.
Ditto, white	—
Flemish, red	—
Ditto, white	—
New Hamkburgh, red ..	—
Ditto, white	—
Old Hamkburgh, red ..	—
Ditto, white	—
French, red	—
Ditto, white	—
Hempseed, small	36 .. 41
Large	46 .. 48
Canary, new	80 .. 85
Extra	90 .. 95
Caraway, old	48 .. 52
New	42 .. 44
Mustard, brown, new ..	10 .. 15 pr bush.
White	9 .. 13
Trefoil	16 .. 32
Rye grass, English	30 .. 42
Scotch	18 .. 40
Tares, winter	— per qr.
New	4 .. 5 pr bush.
Rapeseed, English, new ..	36l. .. 37l. pr last
Linseed cakes, English ..	10l. 0s. to 10l. 10s.
Foreign	7l. to 7l. 10s.
Rapeseed cakes	5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, July 18.

In Irish butter the sales were trifling, and at rather less money. Foreign has been in less demand at lower rates: Friesland, 96s. to 98s.; Kiel, 90s. to 94s.; Leer and Embden, 82s. to 86s. per cwt. Of fresh there was an increased quantity, and prices have ruled accordingly. For bacon a better demand, but the sellers met the views of buyers in respect to prices: the quotations have ranged from 44s. to 50s. In bale and tierce middles rather more was done, at moderate rates. Lard was in more request, at 56s. to 62s. per cwt. Hams of fine quality find buyers at good prices. For beef and pork there was rather more inquiry.

HOPS, BOROUGH, July 18.

The duty on hops is called £150,000, and there is very little doing in them. The accounts from the plantations continue favourable on the whole, though some of the speculators affect to regard the prospect as not so much in favour of an abundant crop.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 18.

The numbers of beasts being on the increase, and more than adequate to meet the wants of the butchers, the beef trade was excessively dull, and in order to effect sales a decline of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. was submitted to by the salesmen. A full average supply of sheep, the best of which were taken off steadily at full rates of currency; but other kinds were a mere drug. Lambs were very plentiful, and experienced a dull inquiry. The veal trade was in a depressed state.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	Veal	3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.
Mutton	3 4 .. 4 4	Pork	4 0 .. 4 10
Lamb	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	632	9,930	420	319
Monday	2,513	30,750	177	381

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, July 18.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.		Per 8lbs. by the carcass.	
Inferior Beef	3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.	Inferior Mutton	3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.
Middling ditto	3 2 .. 3 4	Middling ditto	3 8 .. 3 10
Prime large ditto	3 4 .. 3 6	Prime ditto	3 10 .. 4 0
Prime small ditto	3 8 .. 3 10	Veal	3 6 .. 4 2
Large pork	4 0 .. 4 6	Small Pork	4 8 .. 4 10
Lamb	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.		

WOOL, July 18.

During the last week advances have been made on some sorts, but it is scarcely possible to say whether they will be maintained.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, July 16.—at per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow Hay	70s. to 80s.	New Clover Hay	75s. to 100s.
New ditto	55 .. 80	Old ditto	100 .. 117
Useful old ditto	80 .. 84	Oat Straw	36 .. 38
Fine Upland and Rye Grass ..	85 .. 90	Wheat Straw	40 .. 42

COAL EXCHANGE, July 18.

Hetton's, 21s.; Lambton, 20s. 6d.; Shincliffe, 18s. 6d.; Stewart's, 21s.; Hartlepool, 20s. 6d.; Hough hall, 20s. 6d. Ships arrived this week, 191.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, JULY 19.

TEA.—The market was firm, and a fair business was transacted; common sound Congou, cash 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.; and out of condition, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7½d. Twankay, sound, 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 10d.; and Company's Congou, 1s. 9½d. per lb. The deliveries of tea during the last week amounted to 470,000lbs.

COFFEE.—The market has been firm, the demand good, and the prices previously established have been fully sustained. This afternoon the home trade was less disposed to operate, but importers were generally not inclined to sell at lower rates.

SUGAR.—The market has presented a lively appearance, the demand has been brisk for yellow and grey descriptions, and brown sorts have been in good request at fully former rates. There were three public sales, two of Barbadoes consisting of 307 hhds. 22 tierces, and 8brls, and other 101 hhds. of Trinidad; the former all found purchasers at prices equal to those of the last auctions: very fine yellow sold at 70s., fine 66s. to 68s., good 63s. 6d. to 66s. 6d., and middling 61s. to 63s. per cwt.; the latter went at steady rates: good yellow at 60s. to 61s., and washed 60s. to 61s. per cwt.

TALLOW.—The price of this article continues just nominal at 48s. on the spot, and at 49s. for future delivery.

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THE peculiar and extraordinary properties of this composition make it one of the most useful articles ever presented to the public. It is perfectly impervious to hot or cold water, and will resist the effects of the most intense heat. So tenacious and firm is it in its hold, that a new fracture is almost certain to take place rather than a severance in the original. Thus its utility surpasses all other Cements for the fixing and mending of China, Glass, Wood, and Ivory, the setting of Stones and Beads in Rings and Trinkets, &c. Sold wholesale and retail, in bottles at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. 6d., by the Proprietor's Sole Agents, BLOFELD and CO., Cutlers and Razor Makers, 6, Middle row, Holborn; and by their appointment, at the principal Chemists and Perfumers.

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THE SUPERIORITY OF THIS SOAP

Over every other, will be apparent on comparison; and when used a few times, its own intrinsic value will fully establish its pre-eminence. The GENUINE TRANSPARENT SOAP is of an uniform consistence, of a pale amber colour, of an agreeable fragrant smell, more durable than any other Soap, and much more pleasant to use. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and in large squares which are perfumed with Otto of Roses, 2s. 6d. Also Shaving Cakes, price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each. Also Tablets and Wash Balls, price 3s. each. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. and F. PEAR'S, 55, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London; and sold by most respectable perfumers in town and country.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

HOWQUA'S AND MOWQUA'S CELEBRATED TEAS.

THE important consequences likely to

ensue to this Country from the warlike operations in the great Tea Mart of the world, have deeply occupied the minds of BRUCE, SORP, HOW, and CO., who watch the events closely, with a view to do the utmost possible justice to their numerous connexions, as well as to maintain the eminent character which their Teas have acquired throughout Great Britain and Ireland. They have naturally been apprehensive that circumstances might arise to interfere with their supplies of the celebrated Teas which they import, but they have the satisfaction to announce that they have just received from Canton a very large consignment from Howqua, the celebrated Hong Merchant, of the Black Tea so well known as his mixture, as well as of the Mowqua's Small Leaf Gunpowder, which they are enabled to offer without any enhancement of price.

The Howqua's Mixture of Forty rare black Teas is now sold at 6s. per lb., and the Mowqua SMALL LEAF Gunpowder at 8s. 7d. per lb.

CAUTION.—The above Teas can only be had genuine in the original Chinese catty, half-catty, and quarter catty packages. A catty contains one pound and a third of a pound, being nearly 22 ounces English weight, and to prevent fraud and adulteration are secured with the seals of Howqua and Mowqua, Merchants, at Canton.

These Teas are so thoroughly established, that to enlarge on their merits is perfectly superfluous.

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BATHWICK-HILL SCHOOL,
Adjoining Claverton Down, one mile from Bath.
Conducted by **GEORGE CLARKE.**

THE course of education comprises whatever is deemed essential to sound scholarship in every department, commensurate with the demands of the present state of society.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—"The holy Scriptures" only, and entirely, without any compromise.

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LEISURE HOURS.—Select reading from school library—drawing—constructing—music—voluntary study—horticultural amusements.

The terms, which are regulated by the age and studies of the pupils, are from Eight to Eleven Pounds per Quarter. A Synopsis will be forwarded—and several Gentlemen, who have sons at this School, will be happy to answer any inquiries concerning it, upon an application being made to the Principal.

NOTE.—The usual vacations are not given—the accustomed notice is not required—the Quarter commences from the day of entrance—and the terms include every domestic and scholastic charge; that is, tuition with stationery and use of books—and board and washing, with expenses for medical advice, dental operations, and muscular training.

OPENING OF THE HALL OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, 242 A, High Holborn.

A PUBLIC TEA PARTY and FESTIVAL, to celebrate the above, will take place on MONDAY, July 25th, 1842. JOHN TEMPLE LEADER, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

The Proceedings will be interspersed with appropriate Glees, Melodies, &c. Tea on the Table at 5 o'clock.

Single Tickets 1s. 6d. each, double ditto (to admit a Lady and Gentleman) 2s. 6d., may be had at the following places—Watson, 15, City Road, and 5 Paul's Alley, Paternoster Row; Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane; Neeson, 166, Brick Lane, Spitalfields; Elt, 18, High Street, Islington; Wale, 18, Camden Street, Walworth; Westerton, 15, Park side, Knightsbridge; Hetherington, 13 & 14, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street; H. Mitchell, 67, Red Lion Street, Holborn; Lovett, 183, Tottenham Court Road.

AT THE 50th ANNUAL MEETING of the KENT CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION, held July 6th, 1842, at Ebenezer chapel, Chatham, the Rev. P. THOMSON, A.M., in the chair,

It was proposed by the Rev. BENJAMIN SLIGHT of Tunbridge Wells, and seconded by the Rev. H. B. JEULA of Greenwich, and resolved unanimously—

"That this association, deeply interested in the various religious movements which are taking place in the present day, desires to express its firm and unabated attachment to the great principles of the supremacy of Jesus Christ as king and head of the church, and of the spirituality and voluntary character of the laws and institutions of his kingdom; and on this account hails with satisfaction and delight, as well as regards with lively sympathy and pleasure those indications of advancement towards such principles, and of increased liberality and piety which appear to characterise the present condition of the church of Scotland."

"That a copy of the above resolution, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be forwarded to the Rev. Dr. Welsh, Moderator of the General Assembly, and advertised in the "Patriot," "Nonconformist," and "Voluntary."

Signed on behalf of the association,

P. THOMSON, A.M., Chairman.
H. J. ROOK, Secretary.

WALTER'S HYDRO-PNEUMATIC ENEMA SYRINGE.—This newly-invented instrument is very much superior to any at present in use, on account of its simplicity, its great portability, and its durability. It is in itself reservoir and syringe, less than half the size of any others that hold the same quantity of fluid, and gives a continuous jet of any force required, and free from air. It has been shown to several of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in London, and has met with their unqualified approbation. They will be forwarded into any part of the country on receipt of a post-office order for a guinea and a half. Manufactured only by the inventor, J. Walters, 16, Moorgate street, London, whose name is stamped upon them.

COMPOSITIONS FOR WRITING WITH STEEL PENS.

STEPHENS' WRITING FLUIDS.—These Compositions, which have so remarkably extended the use of Steel Pens, are brought to very great perfection, being more easy to write with, more durable, and in every respect preferable to the ordinary ink. In warm climates they have become essential.

They consist of a Blue Fluid, changing to an intense Black colour.

Patent unchangeable Blue Fluids, remaining a deep Blue colour.

A superior Black Ink of the common character, but more fluid.

A brilliant Carmine Red, for Contrast writing.

A Carbonaceous Record Ink, unchangeable by any chemical agent.

Bottles at 3d. each, convenient for writing from, are prepared, which may enable those who may wish to try either of these articles to do so at a small expense.

Also a new kind of Marking Ink for Linen; and Ink-holders adapted for preserving Ink from Evaporation and Dust.

Prepared by HENRY STEPHENS, the Inventor, 51, Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road, London, and sold by Stationers and Booksellers.

The unchangeable blue fluids are patent articles; the public are therefore cautioned against imitations, which are infringements, to sell or use which is illegal.

STEPHENS' SELECT STEEL PENS.

The utmost possible care having been bestowed upon the manufacture of these articles, so as to procure the highest finish, they can be confidently recommended both for flexibility and durability.

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THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

Catalogue, with Engravings (gratis). Postage Free.—The celebrity of the rich and silvery appearance and extreme durability of the material, made exclusively by ourselves, has induced many attempts to foist upon the Public the notoriously deleterious German Silver under the guises of "Albata Plate," "Berlin Silver," &c., &c.; against which we especially warn them. Aided by an eminent chemist, we have succeeded in purifying our material so that acids do not affect it; it is now so well known and appreciated that it is universally superseding silver in all its uses. The genuine metal, which is more durable than silver, can only be had at our warehouses. It is the same throughout, and can be engraved and made in all the various articles that are in silver, from which it can only be told by reference to the stamp.

Fiddle Threaded King's Pattern. Pattern. Pattern.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen 12s. 0d. 28s. 0d. 30s. 0d.
Dessert ditto and ditto, ditto 10s. 0d. 21s. 0d. 25s. 0d.
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Gravy ditto, ditto 4s. 0d. 6s. 0d. 7s. 0d.
RIPPON and BURTON, 12, Wells street, Oxford street. Established 1830. Catalogues gratis.

SILVER SUPERSEDED, and those corrosive and injurious Metals, called Nickel and German Silver, supplanted by the introduction of a new, and perfectly matchless ALBATA PLATE. C. WATSON, (late ALDERMAN,) 41 and 42, BARBICAN, aided by a person of Science in the amalgamation of Metals, has succeeded in bringing to Public Notice, the most beautiful Article ever yet offered; possessing all the richness of Silver in appearance—with all its durability and hardness—with its perfect sweetness in use—undergoing as it does, a Chemical Process, by which all that is noxious in mixed Metals is entirely extracted—resisting all Acids—may be cleaned as silver, and is manufactured into every article for the Table and Sideboard.

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It is gratifying to the Patentee to acknowledge his obligations to the Public for the best proof they can give him of their approbation, in the continually increasing demand for his pens.

The number of Pens manufactured at the Works of Joseph GilloTT
From Oct., 1838, to Oct., 1839, was 44,651,702;
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or 310,102 gross 1 doz.
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Wholesale and for Exportation, at the Manufactory, VICTORIA WORKS, Graham street, Birmingham; and at 37, Gracechurch street, London, under the management of Mr Fox, from the Manufactory at Birmingham.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION OF ONE THOUSAND EACH.
Neatly bound in cloth, gilt, price £1 6s.
Royal paper, cloth, gilt, £2.

A GUIDE TO FAMILY DEVOTION; containing 730 HYMNS, 730 PRAYERS, and 730 PORTIONS OF SCRIPTURE, with suitable REFLECTIONS. Also, an APPENDIX, comprising a great variety of Prayers to suit particular days, seasons, circumstances, and events of Providence. The whole arranged to form a distinct and complete Service for every Morning and Evening in the Year. By the Rev. ALEXANDER FLETCHER, Author of "Scripture History," "Lectures to Children," "Cottager's Friend," &c. Embellished with a Portrait and Fifteen Engravings.

Recommended by the following distinguished Ministers: Rev. W. B. COLLYER, D.D.; Rev. J. DAVIES, Bristol; Rev. G. LEGGE, Bristol; Rev. J. GILBERT, Islington; Rev. S. LUKE, Chester; Rev. G. COLLISON, D.D., Hackney; Rev. S. RANSOM, Hackney; Rev. H. CALDERWOOD, Kendal; and Rev. J. E. GOOD, Gosport.

Extract from a Letter by the Rev. J. Harris, D.D., Author of "Mammon."

"The conception and arrangement of the work are admirable; and, as far as I have had the opportunity of judging, the execution of it equals the plan. I have read various parts of it attentively; and while I have not met with anything which I could wish to have been omitted, most unfeignedly can I say that I have found much calculated to inspire and sustain devotion."

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London: GEORGE VIRTUE.

Printed and Published at the Office, at No. 4, Crane Court, Fleet Street, near Fetter Lane, in the City of London, by JOHN HENRY DAVIS, of No. 76, York Road, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, on WEDNESDAY, 20th of JULY, 1842.